The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,807. New Series.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52	0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4	0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

TUCKER—June 2nd, at the European General Hospital, Mr. George Tucker, late Diver P. & O. Company's service, aged 29 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

BOVELL—At 13, Wellington Square, on the 25th May, the wife of William Coleridge Bovell, c. s., of a son, still-born.

DEATH.

WHYTE—At Shapore Factory, Tirhoot, on the 22nd May, Thomas Muir Whyte, aged 3 years and 2 months.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

ARBUTHNOT—At Madras, on the 27th May, the wife of the Hon'ble W. R. Arbuthnot, of a son.

COCKELL—At Mangalore, on the 14th May, the wife of Lieut. Wm. H. Cockell, 8th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast sailing British Ship WINTERTHUR, Captain Seward, 687 Tons, will have immediate despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.
(With Immediate Despatch.)

THE Fine A 1 Iron Ship MARTABAN, 781 Tons register, Captain Hepburn, having the greater portion of her Cargo secured will meet with immediate despatch. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.. Agents Ship *Martaban.*

Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

The A 1 superior fast sailing ship "GERTRUDE," S. Pier, Commander, 665 tons register, will meet with quick despatch. For rates of Freight apply to

PASSMORE & Co.,
Charterers of the Ship *Gertrude.*

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows :—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Tuesday 31st May......JOHNSTON CASTLE.... at 5 P. M.
Friday 3rd June ......MAHARAJ..................... at 6 P. M.
Tuesday 7th „ JOHNSTON CASTLE... at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Tuesday 31st May......MAHARAJ.................... at 1 P. M.
Friday 3rd June.........JOHNSTON CASTLE.... at 11 A. M.
Tuesday 7th „ MAHARAJ........................ at 1 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 18th May 1864.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on 24th June.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.
(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship ARABIA, 1,040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain Hamlin, will be despatched on the 15th June, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching, weather permitting, at Carwar, Cochin, or Narrakel, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain Taunton, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Shippers are particularly requested to send off arrival of the English mail steamers during the S. W. monsoon.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Sparkler*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Sparkler.*

Bombay, 27th May 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Tartar*, Captain Smith, arrived from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery of their respective Goods otherwise the same will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Smith will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship.

WATSON, BOGLE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st May 1864. Agents ship *Tartar.*

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER SHIP "HANNIBAL" FROM LIVERPOOL.—With reference to previous Advertisement, the Customs Authorities not having granted us permission to land the unclaimed Cargo by this vessel at the Elphinstone Bunder, we have been compelled to land it at the risk and cost of the concerned, on the Town Bunder; with instructions that the same be retained until our claims for Boat-hire, Landing, Watching, &c. have been paid.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents ship *Hannibal.*

Bombay, 31st May 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per British India Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers, are requested to produce Bills of Lading, or other documents they may have, and take immediate delivery of their Cargo now lying on the Carnac Bunder.

The Company hereby give notice, that they will not hold themselves responsible for any damage the Cargo may sustain whilst on the Bunder.

A list of this Cargo may be seen by application at the Company's Office.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 19th May 1864. Agents B. I. S. N. Co. (Ld.)

N. B.—The first rains last year caused serious damage to goods from inattention of Consignees to this notice.

BOMBAY COAST & RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—Consignees of [illegible] ex Steamers of this Company, are hereby requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods, lying on the Carnac and Arthur Bunders, failing which the Company hereby give notice they will not be responsible for any damage the Cargo may sustain.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co,
Bombay, 1st June 1864. Managers.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to :—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Batteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required.

J. WILLIAMS,
5. Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer, Captain Turner, Secretary.

NOTICES.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—The Company's Deed of Settlement is now ready for signature at the Office of the Corporation, and Provisional Stock Certificates will be issued in exchange for the Call Receipts. Holders, not being allottees,—are requested to see that these are regularly endorsed, as, otherwise, they cannot be recognised.

For the Promoters,
WILL. STEEL.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 20th May 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—A Meeting of the Shareholders who have signed the Deed of Settlement of the above Bank will be held at the Office of the Bank in Rampart Row on MONDAY, 6th June, at 4 P. M., to receive the final Report of the Promoters.

A. MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 31st May 1864.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Final Call of Rs. 25 per Share.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Shareholders are required to pay a Final Call of Rs. 25 per Share on or before the 1st day of July 1864; after which date Interest will be chargeable on the arrears at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 19th May 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the allotment letter No 752, of Five Shares in the Bombay Presidency Bank, Limited, to Nusserwanjee Kaikhusroo, Dustoor, has been misdelivered, and that a person representing himself to be (but not in fact being) the said Nusserwanjee Kaikhusroo, Dustoor, has paid the deposit and on production of the original allotment letter has signed the Memo. and Articles of Association of the Bank. The letter of allotment No. 752, not having reached the real allottee, all persons are hereby warned against purchasing the Shares represented by such letter, should any one do so, it will at his own risk, as the Bank do not recognise the right of the person who has signed the Memo. and Articles in the name of Nusserwanjee Kaikhusroo, Dustoor, or any person claiming through him to any Shares.

By order of the Board,
W. H. CRAWFORD,
Solicitor for the Bombay Presidency Bank, Limited.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—At a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank held under Section XL. of Act X. of 1863, on MONDAY, the 7th March, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon—

Present.

Gavin Steel, Esq., in the chair.
George Inverarity, Esq.
Brigadier General Tapp, C.B.
Walter Cassels, Esq.
Sir J. Jejeebhoy, Bart.
Cursetjee Furdonjee, Esq.
Cowasjee Manockjee, Esq.
Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq.
Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.
Jehangier Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.
F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.
George Foggo, Esq.

The Secretary having read the notice as published in the *Government Gazette* and newspapers calling the Meeting, also the Section of the Bank Charter under which it was convened.

It was proposed by Walter Cassels, Esq., and seconded by Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq., and carried unanimously,—"That the capital of the Bank be increased by the sum of Rupees 52,25,000 by the issue of five thousand two hundred and twenty-five new shares of Rupees one thousand each."

The Chairman then informed the Meeting that in accordance with the powers vested in the Directors by Section V. of Act X. of 1863, they have determined to raise the new capital by issuing new shares in the following manner :—

1st.—That one share be allotted and offered to each Proprietor at par for every two old shares which he may hold on the first of October one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, such new shares to be issued as hereinafter stated.

2nd.—That the amount of new shares shall be paid by instalments as under, viz.

Rupees 300 on or before the 1st of October 1864.
Do. 300 do. 1st November 1864.
Do. 400 do. 1st December 1864.

3rd.—That upon all instalments paid up on account of the new shares from the first of October to the thirty-first of December, interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of payment will be allowed.

4th.—That any Proprietor failing to pay the several instalments within fifteen days of the due dates respectively shall be charged interest thereon at twelve per cent. per annum from the due date until payment.

5th. That if all the instalments together with any interest which may be due on the same respectively shall not be paid on or before the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, it will be in the discretion of the Directors to cancel the allotment and to forfeit any instalment or instalments which may have been paid in respect thereof, and thereupon to reallot or dispose of the Share as they may think fit.

6th. That when and as soon as [illegible] the instalments of each new share (with any interest [illegible] in respect thereof) shall have been paid the Directors will issue to the Proprietor the new share in exchange for the receipts for the instalments.

7th. That the holders of new shares shall be entitled to dividends from the 1st of January 1865.

8th. That if any Proprietor shall hold on the 1st day of October 1864 an odd number of shares the Directors will give him in respect of the odd share a memorandum entitling the holder to one half interest in an allotment of one new share if and when the same shall be issued, and a proviso will be endorsed thereon that the same must be presented at the Bank by the Proprietor together with a similar memorandum on or before the 31st day of December 1864, and that on presentation of such two memoranda with receipts for all instalments and interest the Directors will issue to the Proprietor presenting the same one new share. The holder of any such memorandum will be required to pay one half the amount of the said instalments and also interest as above mentioned. If two of such memoranda shall not be so presented together on or before the 31st of December 1864, all right in respect of any new share under any memorandum shall be forfeited, and the memorandum or allotment cancelled.

9th. That all new shares the allotments of which shall be cancelled shall be disposed of for the benefit of the Bank at the discretion of the Directors.

It was then proposed by Sir J. Jejeebhoy, Bart., and seconded by Cursetjee Furdonjee, Esq., and carried unanimously,—"That the course of action determined on by the Directors be approved by this meeting."

Proposed by Brigadier General Tapp, C.B., and seconded by Cowasjee Manockjee, Esq., and carried,—"That a copy of these proceedings be sent to each Shareholder and that they be advertised."

Proposed by Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq., and seconded by George Foggo, Esq., and carried unanimously,—"That the thanks of the Meeting be offered to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair.

The Meeting then dissolved.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Subscribed Capital £500,000 with power to increase to £2,000,000 (two Crores of Rupees).
Capital called up £425,000.
Head Office, No. 4 Lombard Street, London.

Board of Directors.

Francis Boykett, Esq. Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. Russel, Esq. Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
Thomas Cardwell, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
Charles A. Fearon, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
William Maitland, Esq. (Messrs. McKellop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.

Bankers.

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank are being organised at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Promoters in Bombay.

The Hon. Michael H. Scott (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
Robert Hannay Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
Cowasjee Jehanghir, Esq.

Bombay Agency.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2 Rampart Row (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bombay Agency of the Asiatic Banking Corporation will be opened for the transaction of General Banking business on TUESDAY the 7th June next.

By order of the Directors,
A. MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 31st May 1864.

THE undersigned have for sale at their Godowns the following Agricultural Implements, expressly made for the soil of the Deccan, Concan and Guzerat; for Bullocks, with extra fittings.

1 Improved Scarifier with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Plough, 2 wheel Skim Coulter, Steel Breast and Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Do. do. do. do. do. do.
1 Do. Complete with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Improved Crosskill's Clod Crusher, 3 in. 3 in. wide, with Travelling Wheels for Bullocks; spare Wheels.
1 Read's Patent wood subsoil Plough, with extra Blades.
1 Lawn Mowing Machine.
1 Seven row small occupation Corn Drill, 4 ft., with Pole and extra fittings.
1 Row Cup Drill for sowing Linseed, Rapeseed, and all sorts of smallest Seeds, saving much labour.
Also Iron Piping on Screw principal.
4 feet 2 inch, 1½ inch, 1¼ inch, and 1 inch Iron Pipes.
Connectors, Bends, Springs, Elbows, Ties, Crosses, Iron Cocks, Caps, Plugs, Nipples, Backnuts, Sockets, Pipe Tongs, Socket Tongs, &c. of different sizes.
Lead Pipes, tinned inside, of 1 inch and ½ inch.
Corrugated Iron Roofing.
96 by 8 = 3 by 24
84 by 8 = 3 by 26
72 by 8 = 3 by 28
Japanned Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in one and two inch mesh.
Galvanized Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in 1½ and 4 inch mesh.
1 Self-acting, screw-cutting Lathe, with 5 inches double split collar, head stock, best wheel centre slide rest and hand rest on planed Iron bed, and Iron stands with fly wheel, crank and treadle, set of change wheels, driving plate, face plate, drill chuck and centres, keys and lever, &c.; complete.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.,
Church Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

WANTED.—A good expeditious Native Draughtsman for an Architect's Office. Address "Cephas," *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED.—A thoroughly competent BOOK-KEEPER. Address with references and qualifications "S," at this Office.

THE following Passages are required :—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th May 1864.

A CARD.—Mr. G. LATHAM, Civil Engineer, Architect and Surveyor. Offices—9 Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICE.—Mr. PIERRE PAGLIANO has been admitted my partner from the 15th instant, and our business will be carried on in future as Merchants and Commission Agents under the style of PAGLIANO & Co.

Bombay, 26th May 1864. ALBERT VINAY.

N. B.—All applications, concerning Messrs G. W. Wheatley & Co.'s Overland Agency, should be addressed to the new Firm.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day removed from No. 1 Meadow Street, to the premises immediately opposite.

Bombay. 1st June 1864. P. GRANT & SON, Saddlers.

IT is hereby notified, for the information of the Public, that the Fort Police Office will be removed to the New Ground in Her Majesty's Dockyard, and that the New Office will be opened, for the transaction of business, on the 1st June next.

N. OLIVER, Acting Senior Magistrate of Police.

Bombay Police Office, 30th May 1864.

SALE OF LAND ON THE ESPLANADE.—Preliminary Advertisement.—The Rampart Removal Committee propose, with the concurrence of Government, to sell by Public Auction, on or about the 1st of August next, a few lots of ground, on the site of the old Ramparts.

The lots will be sold on Building Leases of 99 years, and will have frontages of from 30 to 40 feet each, with a depth of from 120 to 140 feet. The frontage will be eastward facing the old town.

There will probably be 5 such lots, forming one block, in Hornby Row, in the neighbourhood of the old Bazar Gate.

5 Lots in Rampart Row 140 feet deep.
5 Lots in Rope Walk Row 140 feet deep.

Further particulars will be furnished in future Advertisements, but in the mean time any information the Rampart Removal Committee can furnish with reference to the conditions which it is proposed to insert in the leases, may be obtained on personal application to the undersigned at his office near the Cooperage until the 10th instant.

J. TRUBSHAWE,
Architectural Secy. to the Rampart Removal Committee.

Bombay, 1st June 1864.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Meeting of the Shareholders lately advertised to take place on the 25th instant, is postponed until the 15th proximo.

By order of the Directors,
23rd May 1864. W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

BOMBAY WOOL Co. (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders of this Company, that the Second Call of Rs. 200 per Share will be payable at the Office of the Commercial Bank of India on or before MONDAY the 13th day of June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROPER, PRICE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th May 1864. Secretaries & Treasurers.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—Call of Rupees 1,000 per Share on the new Shares of this Company.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rupees 1,000 per Share, on the new Shares of this Company, will be payable at the office of the undersigned on or before the 10th June 1864.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 19th May 1864.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a further portion of the Original Capital of this Company, viz., 10,000 Shares of £5 each, will be issued at par, to those Shareholders whose names appear on the register this day, in the proportion of one Share to every two Shares held by them.

Applications for these Shares from the present Members must be made to the undersigned, and a deposit for £1 per Share paid thereon on or before the 1st July next, to the Chartered Mercantile Bank, Bombay.

By order,
STENHOUSE & Co., Agents,
Bombay Gas Company (Limited.)

Bombay, 26th May 1864.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમબે પરેશ કંમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

बंबे परेस कपनो लिमिटेड.

NOTICE.—A General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office, No 8, Hornby Row, on Thursday, the 2nd June 1864, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors for the year ending the 31st May 1864.

In consequence of which the Register of Shareholders will be closed from the 2nd to the 16th June, both inclusive, during which time no transfer will be registered.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 8, Hornby Row, Bombay, 21st May 1864.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી આરોએનટલ શીપઓનીગ એશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

धी ओरियंटल शिपओनींग आसेाशियेशन लिमीटेड.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ઇશ્ત ઇંડીઆ પરેશ કુંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

ईस्ट ईंडया परेस कमपनी (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE.—A General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office, No. 8, Hornby Row, on the 6th June 1864, at 3 P. M. to receive the Report of Directors for the period ending the, 31st May 1864.

ALEXANDER C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 8, Hornby Row, 21st May 1864.

IMPROVED DOUBLE ACTION MACARTHY COTTON, GINS, PLATT and RICHARDSON'S PATENT 1863.—These Gins of 12 inches wide for Hand Power, and 40 inches wide for Steam, or Bullock Power, givea larger out-turn and produce more clean Cotton from the same quantity of Seed than any other Gin requiring the same power. They do not crush the seeds or in any way injure the fibre of the Cotton.

The Gins may be seen working, and samples of any description of Cotton may be cleaned, at the Bombay Offices of Platt Brothers & Co., 7 Hummum Street, Fort, where prices, and other information may also be obtained.

R. NEWTON,
May, 1864. Agent for Platt Brothers & Co.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

3 H P } Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
2 H P }
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathes.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Upright Boilers for do.
Hydraulic Presses.
Screwing Machines.
A strong Carry for conveyance of Boilers.
A Cotton Gin.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses ; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigot and Faucet Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.
Upright Self-acting Saw Frames, to take in 24 in. Timber.
Six in. Centre Screw Cutting Foot Turning Lathe.
3 ft. 6 in. Corn mills with French Stones.
4 ft. do. do.
Bevel Metre Cog-wheels.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, now ready.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. Friend & Co., in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively ; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. Friend & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows :—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(Late R. Todd, and James Adelphi, London.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs. 40	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule,	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

MORICE, COX & Co.'s SHEPTON MALLET PALE ALE, (blue labels), landed ex *Yarra*, in fine condition. Rs. 5½ per Dozen in Casks of 4 Dozen each.

Bombay, 25th May 1864. GREY & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines and Cognac.

CLARET.

			Per dozen.
St. Estéphe Eschenauer Beneke & Co. à			Rs. 12
St. Julien	do.	do.	„ 18
Pauillac	do.	do.	„ 25
Pontet Canet	do.	do.	„ 35

COGNAC.

Old Brandy, Rouyer Ainé & Co.			„ 18
Champagne, A. Vergez & Co.			„ 26
Etiquette Blanche, L. de Bussy			„ 30
1825 Etiquette Bleue,	do.		„ 50

No. 11 Rampart Row. JULES, SIEGFRIED & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices :—

Fine old Port, Black Seal..................at Rs. 26 per dozen.
„ Pints.......................... „ 14 „ „
Old Pale Cognac........................... „ 20 „ „
Fine very old Do........................... „ 36 „ „
Sauterne .... „ 20 „ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co. London :—

Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.
Mosselle, do. do. 1 „
Sherry, do. do. 3 „
Claret, do. do. 2 „
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes ½ „

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell :—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.
Sherry, do. do. 3 „
Brandy, do. do. 1 „
Old Tom, do. do. 1 „
Whiskey, do. do. 1 „

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines just, received from Glasgow :—

Superior high-flavoured, rich Gold Sherry...Rs. 26 per doz.
Fine Old Port.. „ 18 „
Very fine Do.. „ 23 „
Finest, very old, full flavoured Port............ „ 26 „
Also a few octaves of fine old Port, ready for use.. „ 100 each.
Superior St. Emilien Claret........................ „ 24 per doz.

Bombay, April, 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST,

SHERIES—			
Black Seal......Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	36
Red..............Pale Dry	„	„	30
Bronze do. } White do. } Good Dinner Wines	„	„	24
Brown do. } Yellow do. }		„	22
MADEIRA, very old	„	„	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	„	„	30
Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	15
Red Seal ......Quarts	„	„	24
Do. ......Pints	„	„	43
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux	„	„	34
Do. Leoville	„	„	28
St. Julien	„	„	22
Medoc	„	„	16
Do. ......Pints	„	„	9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's	„	„	45
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. ... Cunliffs	„	„	45
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. De St. Marecaux & Co.'s	„	„	41
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's ...Quarts	„	„	40
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	24
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still „ Moselle { By Deinhard and Jordan }	„	„	39
HOCK......... } MOSELLE...... } ......Pints	„	„	20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE...Quarts	„	„	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	12
CURACOA	„	„	42
MARASCHINO	„	„	42
CHERRY BRANDY ......Pints	„	„	18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30	„	„	
RUM ......Fine old Jamaica..	„	„	20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co.	„	„	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	„	„	24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY	„	„	21
ORANGE BITTERS..in Stopped Bottles Quarts	„	„	18
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ...Pints	„	„	14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ...Pints	„	„	11
Do. Cordial Do. ...Quarts	„	„	21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints
Gunness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned ;

CHAMPAGNE.

Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co.	at Rs. 36	per doz.	quarts
Do. Joseph Perrier Fils & Co.	„ 32	do.	do.
Sillery Mousseux superior do.	„ 32	do.	do.
Do. do. Adolphe Collin.	„ 32	do.	do.
Do. do.	„ 17	do.	pints.
Bouzy Mousseux do.	„ 34	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	„ 18	do.	pints.
Champagne extra good quality, Benjamin & Eugene Perrier	„ 34	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	„ 18	do.	pints.
li quot	„ 36	do.	quarts.

MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.

Blume de Moselle, C. A. Kupferberg	at Rs. 40	per doz.	quarts.
Sparkling Moselle 1st quality	„ 35	do.	do.
Do. do.	„ 18	do.	pints.
Sparkling Hock 1st quality	„ 35	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	„ 18	do.	pints.
Hockheimer 137	„ 25	do.	quarts.

CLARET.

St. Julien 1856. Monthenil Franc fils ainé	at Rs. 35	do.	do.
Do. 1858 do.	„ 3	do.	do.
Chateau Margaux 1856 do.	„ 35	do.	do.
Do. 1858 do.	„ 3	do.	do.
Fine Claret 1858 Aug. Miller & Co.	„ 16	do.	do.
Chateau Milon Hernozant	„ 16	do.	do.
Do. Leoville do.	„ 22	do.	do.
Do. Lafitte do.	„ 35	do.	do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.

ALBUMS OF EVERY KIND.—Just unpacked, Albums for large Pictures, Prints or Photos, Postage Stamps, Cartes-de-visite, &c. Some of these Albums will be found of great value, their exterior finish being the nearest approach to perfect workmanship ever seen in Bombay.

HERBERT & Co.

COPYING PRESSES.—Just landed, a first-class selection of heavy and light made :—

Copying Presses, with London-made birch wood stands, fitted with drawers complete, a superior-made stand mounted with a best quality wrought iron Copying Press; machine planed bed, 15 inches by 10 inches clear, square thread, cut screw, with gun metal box and fittings. Rs. 125. Press alone can be had Rs. 100.

Copying Presses, large letter size, same quality as above, very strong and well-finished. Rs. 75.

Copying Presses, quarto size, good strong presses, adapted for light work, each. Rs. 50.

The above Presses have been just landed, and are perfectly new and sound.

Rampart Row Bombay. HERBERT & Co

METALLIC DESPATCH BOXES.—These boxes are of the best possible make by Mordan, having duplicate keys, fitted up for Stationery, complete, with trays, two inks, &c., in three sizes, viz :—

Inches 13 by 9 by 5½ ... ... Rs. 40
„ 14 by 10 by 6 ... ... „ 45
„ 16 by 11 by 7 ... ... „ 50

METALIC CASH BOXES, equal to the above in quality having duplicate keys, three compartments with lids, &c., Mordan's best make in three sizes, viz:—

8 inches ... ... Rs. 40
10 „ ... ... „ 15
12 „ ... ... „ 18

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS and FORKS—The Spoons, Forks, etc., etc., of all the patterns mentioned below are of the best manufacture.

	Plain. Rs.	As.	Kin's. Rs.	As.	Albert. Rs.	As.	Lilly. Rs.	As.	Linear. Rs.	As.
Table Forks ...p.doz.	27	0	42	0	42	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Forks „ ...	22	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	30	0
Table Spoons „ ...	27	0	42	0	42	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Spoons „ ..	22	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	30	0
Tea Spoons „ ...	14	0	22	0	22	0	20	0	18	0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	12	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	18	0
Mustard S. gilt bowls.	12	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	18	0
Salt S. gilt bowls „ ...	12	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	15	0
Sugar Tongs ...each...	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Sugar Spoons „ ...	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Mustard Ladles for Cruets. „	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
Gravy Spoons „	5	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	6	8
Soup Ladle „	9	0	15	0	15	0	14	0	12	0
Sauce Ladle or Milk Ladle „	3	8	4	12	4	12	4	0	4	0
Butter Knives „	3	0	5	0	5	0	4	0	4	0
Pickle Forks „	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	8
Skewers ......per inch	0	4	0	12	0	12	0	8	0	6

*** The articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required. HERBERT & Co.

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC TEA AND COFFEE URNS :—

	Patent Tin. Rs.	Copper Bronzed. Rs.	Britannia. Rs.	Electro Silver. Rs.
To hold one Pint...	8	22	20	30
With measure	9	24	22	33
Extra strong	10	25	25	35
To hold two Pints...	12	27	28	40
Superior	12	29	30	43
Improved Pattern...	13	32	32	45
To hold three Pints	15	35	38	40
Registered	16	40	40	45
Extra strong	17	40	42	50
To hold four Pints...	20	none	42	65
Superior	22	none	42	none
Extra measure	23	none	46	none
To hold six Pints...	29	none	none	none
Extra filter..........	32	none	60	none

N. B.—The 6 pint Urn is admirably suited for use at Clubs, Messes, large Parties, Picnics among Saloon Passengers, &c.

Rampart Row, Bombay HERBERT & Co.

NEW STOCK OF ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS, &c., SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR USE IN INDIA.

HERBERT & Co. have now on stock some first-rate Theodolites and Transit Instruments, of most perfect construction, complete, for any description of work : Verniers of Silver, very finely divided, diameter of plate 6, 7, 8, and 9 inches.

THEODOLITES.—A magnificent Transit Instrument, by *Troughton and Simms*, 9 inch horizontal vernier divided on silver, and circular vertical vernier also divided on silver, with the Telescope to revolve without moving the instrument. Two Spirit Tubes on vernier plate, a 7 inch spirit tube to level the Telescope, and extra spirit tube with ivory scale to level the axis of the instrument, a lamp to light the axis for Astronomical purposes or for Tunneling ; the whole apparatus is fitted into two strong Mahogany cases, with eye-pieces, plumb-bob, turn screws, &c., &c., complete, and a strong Mahogany tripod stand, also a triangle metal stand for using the Theodolite on a table or on the ground.

A NINE INCH THEODOLITE.—Similar to the above but with semi-circular vertical vernier divided on silver, in strong Mahogany box with fittings and Mahogany tripod stand complete.

AN EIGHT INCH THEODOLITE.—Similar to the above ; a very superior instrument in Mahogany case with Tripod stand and fittings complete.

TRANSIT INSTRUMENT, by *Troughton and Simms*, with pierced pivot for Astronomical purposes with lamp to illuminate the centres of Telescope, circle and verniers finely divided, extra large spirit tube with ivory scale, to level the axis of Telescope ; the whole fitted in box complete.

TRANSIT INSTRUMENT differing in form and detail of mechanism with extra long telescope, all portable, made to take to pieces and pack closely in a box 18 by 24 by 7 inches.

POCKET SEXTANT.—Several sizes of the quality, by *Elliott*, cases &c. complete.

PRISMATIC COMPASSES.—3 inches to 4½ diameter, bronzed and bright, in sling cases, by *Elliott* and other makers. Rs. 30 to 60 each.

OPTICAL SQUARES, bronzed in neat cases, latest improved. Each Rs. 14.

POCKET COMPASSES. Four sizes with magnetic bar, and also with revolving card in German silver cases. Rs. 6 to 10 each.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CASES OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS FOR MECHANICAL, ENGINEERING, AND SURVEY DRAWINGS.

HERBERT & Co. respectfully intimate that their present stock of this class of Goods surpasses any that they have hitherto imported or sale for sale in Bombay.

SEVEN INCH CASE OF MAHOGANY, containing 6 inch compass with Pen and Pencil legs to fit into it, inch compass divider, 6 ivory handle drawing pens, and pencils, 6 inch paralell ruler and diagonal scale. Each box Rs. 10.

EIGHT INCH CASE OF WALNUT-WOOD, containing 6 inch electrum compass with pen and pencil, legs to fit, bow pen, drawing pen and pencil, paralell ruler, ivory scale, diagonal and German silver semi-circular protractor, all of white metal case polished and lined velvet, lock and key. Rs. 15 each box.

SUPERIOR SECTOR JOINTED INSTRUMENT, in Mahogany box with tray comprising 6 inch shifting compass, pen and pencil legs to fit, ivory handle drawing pen, turn-screw and eraser, box wood protractor, and ebony paralell ruler, velvet lined tray and case with lock and key. Rs. 20 each.

MAHOGANY CASE OF INSTRUMENTS, comprising 6 inch compass with moveable divider, pen and pencil legs, bow pen and bow pencil, lengthening bar, two ivory handle drawing pens, turn-screw ivory, sector, ivory ruler, box wood protractor and cakes of useful water colours with brushes, in velvet lined tray and case, lock and key. Rs. 40.

ELECTRUM SECTOR POINTED COMPASS with three moveable fittings and lengthening bar, hair spring compass, sector jointed bow pen and pencil, ivory handled drawing pens, jointed with spring pencil, turn-screw &c. ivory sector, ivory protractor, ivory ruler, 6 cakes of colours with assorted brushes, box and tray lined velvet with lock and key complete. Rs. 80.

ADDISCOMBE BRASS.—Dividers, 5 inch and 6 inch with the usual fitting joints, box pens and pencils, lengthening bar, ivory handled drawing pens jointed and spring military protractor with diagonal scale and chords and sector both of ivory, 12 inch marquois scales and set square in long mahogany box. Rs. 50.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

TEE (T.) SQUARES.

Pear tree 18 inches long each	Rs.	3	0
Pear tree 24 inches long each...		4	0
Pear tree 30 inches long each...		5	0
Do. Brass edges 18 inches long each ...		6	0
Do. Brass edges 24 inches long each ...		6	8
Do. Brass edges 30 inches long each ...		7	0
Ebony, with moveable stock 24 inches...		8	0
Ebony, with moveable stock 30 inches...		9	0
Ebony, with moveable stock 36 inches...		10	0
Rolling Brass, parallel rules 6 inches ...		11	0
Rolling Brass, rules 12 inches ...		18	0
Rolling Brass rules, 24 inches ...		36	0
Rolling Brass rules, 30 inches ...		45	0

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

PARALELL RULES.

Parallel Rules, Ordinary double bars, of Ebon 6 inches long		
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 9 inches long ...	2	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 12 inches long ...	3	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 15 inches long ...	4	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 24 inches long ...	8	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 6 inches... ...	5	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 9 inches... ...	7	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 18 inches ...	14	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 24 inches ...	18	0
Ebony Rolling parallel rules 42 inches ...	15	

Rampart Row Bombay. HERBERT

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, two large ROOMS well adapted for offices. Apply to

17 Church Street. TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

TO LET, in Rampart Row, a good sized ROOM suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office.—Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

TO LET.—The Premises, No. 15, Rampart Row, next to the P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, and now occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply.

LEGGATT & Co.

GODOWNS TO LET.—In Forbes' Street, Fort, and near the Musjid Bunder, large pucka-built Godowns. STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

6, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y." *Bombay Gazette.*

11th April 1864.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE.—The fine Bombay Teak built Frigate Ship HEREFORDSHIRE, 1,354 tons register, now classed * Æ 1 in red, at Lloyds ; well found and in good order.

Inspection by intending purchasers is invited. Apply to 20th April 1864. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON. suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15.

29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

FOR SALE—

Ornamental Cast Iron Pillars and Lamps.
"Milner's" Patent Fire Proof Safes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gutters and Rain Water Pipes.
Corrugated Iron and Fluted Zinc for Roofing.
Fire Brick and Clay.
Steam Indicators, Valves and Cocks.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Boring Apparatus for Foundations &c.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.

FLETCHER and MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 19th April 1864.

RED BOOT MART.—BOOTS & SHOES SELLING OFF.—The undersigned begs to inform the Public, that he is selling off his extensive stock of BOOTS and SHOES, at greatly reduced prices to ensure a quick sale ; the greatest part has just been received warranted and made especially to order.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

ENGLISH BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

REMOVED TO MILITARY SQUARE,
Near the English Hotel,

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES made to order for cash, at the following prices :—

	Rs.		Rs.
Patent Wellingtons	17	Sea Boots	25
Plain do.	15	Samber Riding Books ...	25
Elastic Patent or Cloth Boots	15	Samber Wellingtons	15
Elastic Enamel Boots ...	15	Samber Shoes	8
Do. Plain Boots	13	Plain Calf Shoes	8
Shooting Boots to Lace.	16	Elastic Enamel Shoes ...	10
Lace or Button Calf Boots	13	Do. Patent do. ...	10
Enamel Riding Boots ...	35	Do. Plain Calf do. ...	9
		Canvas Shoes	6
		Patent Spur Boxes	3

Orders from Outstations (if accompanied by a remittance) promptly attended to.

JOSHUA JOSEPH & SONS, Manufacturers of all descriptions of BOOTS and SHOES suitable for the Home and Foreign Markets, 13, Skinner Street, Snow Hill, London.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.—MRS. LAKE, No. 71, Byculla Road, has just received Overland Steamer *Malta* the following, viz :

Bonnets, in Crinoline and Straw, Black, White, and Colored.
Hats, for Ladies in Leghorn and Straw, Black and White.
Hats, for Children, in Crinoline and Straw, White, Black, and Colored.
Caps, for Boys, in Straw with Leather Peaks.
White, Black and Colored "Fancy Leathers."
Fancy Shell and Straw Ornaments for Hats.
Fancy Shaded Silks for Dresses.
Ladies French Corsets, and Riding Belts.
Skeleton Petticoats of superior make.
Tortoise shell Combs, in *newest style.*
Kid Gloves, Black, White and Colored.

ALSO ON HAND.

A large assortment of Fashionable Millenery. Wedding and Mourning orders carefully executed.

Orders from Outstations unaccompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay will not be attended to.

Bombay, 4th April 1864.

FOR SALE AT TUDOR AND CO.'S ICE HOUSE—

400 Cases Boston Maufy's best Chewing Tobacco.
787 Cases Rock or Kerosine Oil.
500 Cases Naptha or Bunzole used by painters instead of, and preferred to, Turpentine.
100 Cases American Clocks.
125,000 Feet Deals, 1, 2, and 3 inch.
190 Kegs and 147 Kitts Butter. Packages from 7 to 11 lbs.
93 dozens Tins Fresh Oysters.
43 „ „ Spiced „
46 „ „ Lobsters.
546 „ „ Fresh Salmon.
6 Cases Pain Killer, 120 Ice Pitchers, 10 Refrigerators, and 117 Barrels of Apples.
260 Boxes and 77 Cases Soap.

BENJ. F. FIELD, Junior, Agent.

Bombay, 30th May 1864.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co. beg to bring to the notice of their Patrons and the Public generally the arrival of large and superior selections of the following, all of which are ready for inspection :—

WALL PAPERS—In every good style known, some of the patterns were shown in the Exhibition of 1862.
GLASSWARE—Gilt, stained, cut, and engraved in very rich styles.
MIRRORS—Of all sizes and very elegant gilt frames.
PHOTOGRAPHIC stock has been recently arrived viz., Chemicals, best Albuminized Paper, Mahogany and Rosewood Stereoscopes, Carte-de-Visite Pictures, Stereoscopic Views and Colored Pictures, Cart-de-Visite Morocco Leather Frames, Gold Lockets, &c. &c. selected by Mr. Sykes when in England.

Hummun Street.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by Duke, Clapshaw, and Page.

Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.
Leg Guards.
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves, Best Treble Sewn Balls, by Duke.
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.
Foils and Masks.
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.
Hunting and Riding Whips.
Elastic Riding Belts.
Boxing Gloves.
Foot Balls.
Quoits.
Swimming Belts.
Gentlemen's Riding Belts.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

CHLORODYNE.—CHOLERA DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP AGUE, FEVER RHEUMATISM, &c.—All pain. vomitting, and distress ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful Sedative Anodyne and Antispasmodic remedy CHLORODYNE.

Discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (ex-Army Med. Staff) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it *Invaluable.* It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

As a proof of its efficacy a few extracts from numerous testimonials by Physicians and Surgeons are given :—

From W. Wesalius Peptigrew, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine,—"I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta.—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From C. V. Ridut, Esq., Surgeon, Egham.—"As an Astringent in severe Diarrhœa, and an antispasmodic in Colic with Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."

Extracts from the General Board of Health *London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.*

1st Stage, or Premonitory—in this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

2nd Stage, or that of Vomitting and Purging—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient.

3rd Stage, or Collapse—in all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

From Dr. Montgomer, late Inspector of Hospitals Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen month's severe suffering, and when all other medicine has failed."

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of the remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never be tempted to buy Chlorodyne, except in sealed bottles, having the, Government stamp, with the words "Dr. J. Collis, Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved thereon. A sheet full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s 6d.

Agents for Calcutta—Scott Thomson & Co.
Agents for Bombay—Treacher & Co.
Agents for Madras.—C. M. Byrara.

FOR SALE.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.—LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.

Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and above all, in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs Leath and Ross have sent to the undersigned a general supply of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tincture, and Globules ; also the Homœopathic Belt or Liver Complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co., (Limited)

Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.) Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company......	£135,000
Accumulated Fund..........................	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of	3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directers,
CARDWEDL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.

Bombay, 31st March 1864.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)
19, CORNHILL, LONDON.
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INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
(Fire and Marine Branches.)

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

NORTH, BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.— London and Edinburgh.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

Total accumulated Funds	£2,233,927-17-7
Annual income from Fire	
Life and Investments....................................	£ 497,263-14-3

Establishment for 1864.

All of whom, including the President and Vice-Presidents, are Shareholders.

President.

His Grace the Duke of Roxburghe, K. T.

Vice-Presidents.

His Grace the Duke of Sutherland.
The Most Noble the MARQUIS OF ABERCORN, K. G.
SIR JOHN L. M. LAWRENCE, Bart., G.C.B., and K.S.I., Governor-General of India.

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London.

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Junius S. Morgan, Esq., Merchant (Messrs. George Peabody and Co.)
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Actuary—Andrew Baden, Jun.
Foreign Supeintendent—G. H. Burnett.
Secretary—F. W. Lance.

Edinburgh.

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Laurence Davidson, Esq., w. s.
D. B. Wauchope, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
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J. Maitland, Esq., Accountant-General to the Court of Session.
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D. Davidson, Esq., Treasurer of the Bank of Scotland.
G. Auldjo Jamieson, Esq., C. A.
J. F. W. Drummond, Esq., Merchant.
Secretary—John Ogilvie.
Auditor—George Murray, C. A.
Actuary—David Chisholm.
General Manager—David Smith.

Fire Business.

The Directors reported in 1862 that the PREMIUMS had amounted to............		£119,591
During the Year 1863 the Premiums amounted to	£190,291 18 10	
Deducting Re-Insurances.	25,099 10 7	
The nett Premiums are		165,192 8
Exhibiting an Increase of		£45,600 18 7
The Losses by Fire paid during the year amounted to		£67,989 7 6

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Buildings possessing the necessary requisites at the lowest rates of premium.

Pucka-built and Tiled Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay insured on the most favourable terms.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Bombay, 30th May. W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING Co. (LIMITED.)
धि प्रिन्स आफ वेल्स शिपिंग कंपनी लिमिटेड.
ધી પરીનસ આફ વેલસ શીપીંગ કમપની
(લીમીટેડ.)

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Romania*, Captain Cruikshank, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Cruikshank will not be responsible for the condition of any package damaged by *rain* or otherwise after it leaves the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd June 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE Consignees of the Ship *Contest*, are requested to communicate with the Captain immediately.

JAMES BROCK, Master.
Bombay, 2nd June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per French Barque *Aurore*, Captain Maillard, from Bordeaux, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery of their respective Goods, otherwise the same will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Maillard will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship.

RUSTOMJEE H. WADIA,
Agent for Barque *Aurore*.

AT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) held at the Office of the Managers on FRIDAY the 27th May 1864 at 4 o'clock P. M.,

Present.—H. Forman, Esq , in the Chair ; J. Macfarlane, Esq. ; J. Dodds, Esq. ; J. Bulkley, Esq. ; Captain Crocket ; C. J. Nadershaw, Esq. ; T. R. Booth, Esq. ; J. Shepherd, Esq. ; C. F. Kelly, Esq. ; Govind Hurry, Esq. ; Jaitha Jewraj, Esq. ; Jehangirjee Hormusjee Esq. ; W. Cooper, Esq. ; Dr. Reynolds ; Narrayen Dinanath, Esq. ; and R. F. Young, Esq.

The Managers having read the Advertisement calling the Meeting it was proposed by H. Forman, Esq., seconded by C. F. Kelly, Esq., and carried unanimously :—

"That the Capital of the Company be increased from thirteen lacs of Rupees (13,00,000 to twenty-six lacs of Rupees (26,00,000) by the issue of 520 New Shares of 2,500 Rupees each, to be allotted as the Directors may deem best.

H. FORMAN, Chairman.
Bomay 27th May 1864.

FOR SALE.—A 12 inch Hydraulic Press complete, with a set of Hand Pumps, Connecting Pipes, and Spare Leathers. Apply to FLETCHER & MITCHELL, Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

Bombay, 2nd June 1864.

TENDERS will be received up to noon of the 10th instant by the Superintendent of Marine for the conveyance to England of a party consisting of Invalids and Troops as per margin.

5 Invalids
10 Men in health.
1 Woman.
3 Children.

2nd. Tenders should specify the date upon which the vessel will be ready to receive Troops, also the rate per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding Fittings, Provision and Water.

3rd. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

4th. Two-thirds of the Passage Money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.

5th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 2nd June 1864.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY TIME TABLE.—From 1st June 1864, and until further notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS.		WEEK-DAYS AND SUNDAYS. Mixed. A.	M.
Bulsar	Departure	7	30
Doongree		7	50
Beeleemora		8	17
Umulsar		8	32
Nowsaree		9	13
Sucheen		9	50
Surat		10	33
Amrolee		10	53
Sion...		11	15
Keem		11	41
		P.	M.
Panolee		12	10
Unclesur		12	35
Broach		1	15
Chumargaum...		1	42
Palej		2	15
Meagaum		2	47
Etola		3	19
Baroda		4	9
Wassud		4	54
Anund		5	28
Neriad		6	15
Mehmoodabad		6	52
Berajree		7	17
Ahmedabad	Arrival.	7	45

UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.		WEEK-DAYS AND SUNDAYS. Mixed. A.	M.
Ahmedabad	Departure.	7	30
Berajree		8	0
Mehmoodabad		8	28
Neriad		9	10
Anund		9	52
Wassud		10	26
Baroda		11	21
		P.	M.
Etola		12	6
Meagaum		12	33
Palej		1	5
Chumargaum		1	38
Broach		2	20
Unclesur		2	45
Panolee		3	7
Keem		3	39
Sion...		4	3
Amrolee		4	32
Surat		4	57
Sucheen		5	30
Nowsaree		6	10
Umulsar		6	46
Beeleemora		7	1
Doongree		7	28
Bulsar	Arrival.	7	45

By order,
J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 9th June, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on MONDAY, the 13th June, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SIND.

Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—JUNE, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Saturday, 4th........ 4h. 31m. P. M.
First Quarter, Sunday, 12th........ 4h. 40m. P. M.
Full Moon, Monday, 20th........ 3h. 45m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Monday, 26th........ 7h. 6m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun Sets. h. m.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn h. m.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even h. m.	Evening Gun-fire.
Fri.	3	Twilight ends 7.56.	5 23	6 33	10 8	10 32	1st June 1864. Time—9h. 1m. 11. [illegible]
Sat.	4	Venus rises at 4.38.	5 23	6 33	10 54	11 13	
Sun.	5	2nd Sunday after Trinity.	5 23	6 33	11 33	11 52	
Mon.	6	Venus sets at 5h.43.	5 23	6 34	—	0 11	
Tues.	7	Mars rises at 1h. 22.	5 23	6 34	0 29	0 47	
Wed.	8	Mars sets at 1h. 29.	5 23	6 35	1 6	1 25	
Thur.	[illegible]	St. Anthony.	5 23	6 35	4 54	5 25	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	May 17	KURRACHEE	May 27
AGRA	May 28	LAHORE	May 25
ALLAHABAD	May 28	LONDON	May 3
AUSTRALIA	Apr. 26	MAURITIUS	April 6
ALEXANDRIA	May 14	MADRAS	May 28
BANGALORE	May 27	MALTA	May 8
CALCUTTA	May 27	MEERUT	May 27
CAPE	Mar. 31	OUDH	May 28
CEYLON	May 16	PUNJAUB	May 14
COCHIN	May 21	PENANG	May 23
DELHI	May 24	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	May 4	SUEZ	May 12
HONGKONG	May 13	SINGAPORE	May 21

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1864.

THE promoters of the Back Bay Job will, we fear, have reason to regret the imprudence they have committed in breaking that dignified and judicious silence which they had till yesterday maintained on the subject of the very profitable bargain which they have made with the Government of Bombay. A man who stands on his dignity, or his "character," when he is attacked by an "unscrupulous" opponent, is lost if he condescends for a moment to bandy words with his antagonist. Sir Robert Peel, for instance, the most dignified of men, invariably came to grief when he showed the House of Commons that he winced under Mr. Disraeli's sarcasms, by attempting to reply to them. In such circumstances, complete indifference is the only alternative to war to the knife. The slightest sign of weakness and hesitation only points out to the enemy what are his victim's most sensitive points, and where the poisoned arrows pierce most keenly through the cints of the loosened armour. Thus it seemed to us, we own, that Mr. Scott made a sad error in tactics the other day when he went out of his way to contradict the statement published in the *Bombay Gazette* that some Company to which he belonged had been amalgamated with some other Company. All who were concerned in the matter knew perfectly well, the true story of what we called the amalgamation of the Companies, and the only remark made on Mr. Scott's letter was that the honourable gentleman was plainly in a pet. Some surprise, however, was expressed at the promptness of the contradiction, because Mr. Scott, eager as he seemed to be to have the chance of giving a denial to any thing that appeared in the *Gazette*, had left unnoticed and unanswered the very serious charge brought against him by this journal, that the house to which he belongs, and which is in the habit of assuming to itself a monopoly of the commercial virtue of Bombay, had been a party to transactions intended to raise the price of cotton far above the natural market rate for the sole benefit of certain wealthy time-bargainers. As to this Back Bay business, Mr. Scott might have been very well content to let it stand upon its own merits. Why should he have cared for the of course interested and malignant opposition of that "portion of the local press" which is the "horgin" of a despicable clique, when he knew that his conduct had the approval, first, of his own conscience, secondly, of the Government of Bombay, and, thirdly, of that numerous and intelligent section of the population which has either been directly promised or indirectly encouraged to expect one or more shares in the great scheme which owes its origin to the public spirit of himself and his fellow-promoters? As we have shown in a former article, the profit which it is possible for the promoters of the Back Bay Company to realize, at the present moment, on the concession granted them by Government, amounts to three millions sterling, at the lowest estimate. Three millions sterling placed at the disposal of the Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Gavin Steel, and Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier, to distribute at their own mere will and pleasure amongst those who are willing to be their friends and supporters in Bombay! Why, Walpole spent less money in corrupting the Commons of England. What mattered our puny efforts to injure this golden Colossus, which Hercules himself could not have destroyed? The wonder is, not that the murmurs of those men in Bombay who are clearsighted enough to see how shameful is the jobbery that is going on should be deep rather than loud, but that there should be left in the Presidency one European or native jackal that dares to howl without the permission of the high-minded citizens who have the uncontrolled patronage of a largesse worth at least three millions of money. It was, therefore, with a feeling of melancholy satisfaction that we read in yesterday's *Times of India* what purported to be a formal defence of a job, which, being as successful as it is, needs no defence. Of course, we were gratified for a moment to find what a mess the "horgin" made of it; but, even although one gains by the mistakes, it always grieves the generous mind which is animated by a sincere love for the true and the beautiful to see an adversary throw away the game by playing his cards so badly as Mr. Scott has played his in this instance.

The *Times of India* does not attempt, in its clumsy defence of the job, to meet one of the points we have made. It does not even try to justify the setting aside by Government of its own rules for Mr. Scott's benefit, the secrecy in which the whole transaction was shrouded from its commencement last August in that sacred haunt of intrigue and *Khut-put*, Kirkee, to its completion, or the absurdly favourable terms granted to the promoters by a Government which could not be ignorant of the enormous fortunes that have been acquired during the last two or three years by shareholders in the Elphinstone and Victoria Land Companies. Our contemporary simply states, what every one in Bombay knows to be false, that no capitalists in Bombay but Mr. Scott and his friends could undertake the gigantic work of reclaiming Back Bay, although since last August millions of money have been invested in much less promising schemes than this Back Bay Reclamation. The account given of the origin of the Job is amusing. One would suppose, from the description given by the *Times of India*, that the Government of Bombay has been in vain offering for years a prize of three millions sterling to any one who chose to reclaim Back Bay, and that no one would accept the offer till at last, one fine morning, three public-spirited gentlemen, Mr. Michael Scott, Mr. Gavin Steel, and Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier, met one another in the street, and, inspired by the good genius of Bombay, simultaneously exclaimed: Let us start a Back Bay Reclamation Company (Limited)! Now, the true history of the matter is this. When it was first proposed that the Bombay and Baroda Railway should pass along the shore of Back Bay, surveys were taken, and a new town was planned which the Railway Company wished to build at its own risk. Sir Charles Wood, however, objected to any such speculation, whereupon the Managing Agent and the Chief Engineer of the Bombay and Baroda Railway put themselves in communication with Mr. Scott and persuaded him to obtain from Government the concession to a private Company of the most valuable property belonging to the tax-payers of Bombay. There are some curious clauses in the agreement with Mr. Scott as to the part the Railway Company is to take in the work of reclamation; and, as the railway is one of those public institutions which we have the privilege of supporting at our own expense, we should like to know what return the shareholders of the Bombay and Baroda Railway Company are to get for bringing down all the material to fill up Back Bay and thus enabling Mr. Scott and his friends to complete their scheme on the easiest possible terms. Another matter which requires explanation is the strange readiness of our Government to make a grant to the Back Bay Company of land which its negotiations with the Railway Company must have proved to be worth as large a sum as would have sufficed to rebuild the greater part of Bombay. It is quite possible that the articles of the secret compact between the Government and Mr. Scott may yet, in spite of all opposition, be fulfilled, but the parties to that compact are grievously in error if they suppose that the agitation we have raised against it will subside and have no effect. The most successful jobbers get but a cold reception in England now-a-days; and Sir Bartle Frere will do wisely to consider whether an exposure of the Back Bay Job in the House of Commons will serve to increase the credit of his administration.

IT is surely quite time that the advertisement "Lodgings to let for Single Gentlemen" was taken out of the window of the High Court. It has been up now for nearly three weeks, and the previous tenants had given notice to quit some time before. What on earth then is Sir Bartle Frere about, that he doesn't fill up the seats rendered vacant by the departure of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Forbes? The shop-shutters will be taken down and the establishment opened for business again in two or three days, and yet the *Government Gazette* is still silent as to the managers of the concern. Of course this slowness on the part of His Excellency to fill up the acting appointments at his disposal does not fail to set the tongue of busy remour wagging; and it is hinted that the gubernatorial mind is impaled on the horns of a harassing dilemma. It is suggested that the two candidates entitled, according to the natural order of events, and the sacred claims of seniority, to the vacant acting Barrister and acting Civilian Judgeships are so little to his private taste, or so manifestly unequal to the post, that the Governor prefers waiting in the hope that something will turn up, in the shape perhaps of some message from Heaven or Calcutta to relieve him from the odium of a choice, according to the canon, *seniores priores*, dear to the system of the "Service." Mr. Warden is, we believe, strictly entitled to the latter vacancy, as by the rule of custom "the first lawyer in India" is to the former. Singular incompetence in the one case, and a few venial foibles which are said to have distinguished the extreme youth of the other, are supposed to have aroused in the mind of our urbane ruler a somewhat (to judge from late circumstances) dormant feeling that he owes a duty to the people, beyond that of presiding at meetings, and that he exists for some other purpose than to enrich one or two of the members of his Council. Rumour, therefore, but we cannot venture to assert with what truth, assigns the acting Chief Justiceship to Mr. Justice Couch. It seems scarcely probable, however, that the Government would be willing to pay such a marked slight to the manifest title of Sir Joseph Arnould, unless it has some very strong grounds for doing so. And yet it seems strange that if this gentleman were not to be passed over the appointment should not have been filled up at once, instead of being left open to the great impediment of business and the inconvenience of the officers attached to the Court. Under the circumstances the delay itself is a snub, and as such we should think "the first lawyer in India" must be inclined to regard it. As a lawyer Mr. Justice Couch perhaps yields to none in India, and in all the qualities of the Judicial mind, which, as has been proved occasionally, do not in the course of nature follow an erection to the Indian Bench, he has, we believe, since his arrival here by no means shown himself deficient. We should ourselves feel as much inclined to hail his promotion with satisfaction, as we should to regard that of his colleague as a calamity. Still, if Sir Joseph Arnould be passed over, it should be on sufficient grounds—because looking at his position and the length of his service such a slight must fall upon him with the force of a hint that his retirement from the Bench altogether would not be disagreeable to the Government. For the credit of our Bench, then, we hope that such grounds for passing him over do not exist; and that, after all the gossip we have heard, Mr. Justice Arnould will make out his right to preside over the Court, in which already he is very high.

The promotion of one of its members to the post of Chief Justice will of course leave a Judgeship vacant. This common report naturally assigns to our present Advocate General, and, as his claims are very clear, we see no reason except that they are so why he should not have it. The post he would in such event vacate for six months would find probably two or three candidates. Of these Mr. White is, we believe, by the knowing ones, looked upon as the winning horse: the only doubt we entertain on this point arises from the fact, as in the case of the Hon. A. J. Lewis, that his claims thereto are exceedingly obvious.

With regard to the Civilian Judgeship, we confess ourselves hopelessly in the dark, and we believe His Excellency to be pretty much in the same condition. To relieve himself of the dreadful incubus of routine and the claims of Mr. Warden, we hear that with characteristic vacillation he caused the post to be offered to a gentleman, who is not altogether particularly unlikely to be his own successor, and who was about as likely to accept it as the man in the moon. Cannot he turn his eyes to Ahmednuggur? That place has spared us its Souter without any observable diminution of prosperity—perhaps it might be glad to dispose of its Richardson. If this suggestion causes a ray of light in the Governor's perplexity, we shall have had our reward.

We do not pretend to offer these remarks, except as the merest rumours, and not in our character of Prophet by any means. It is after all of but little consequence who are appointed, so long as these, vacancies which nature and expectant placemen abhor, are filled up very rapidly. Cases have not been rushed through with such astonishing rapidity in our Courts that we can afford to set to work next term without our full complement of Judges. At any rate such a course would hardly seem consistent with a desire that the enormous arrears of business which remain for disposal should meet with a very speedy despatch. If His Excellency then still lingers in doubt, as time presses, we beseech himself to submit his difficulties to the arbitration of a copper, or to put a lot of eligible names in his hat and give the vacant posts to those which first come out.

A COMMUNICATION to the *Delhi Gazette* from Peshawur, dated the 22nd, informs our contemporary that four of Sirdar Auzim Khan's sowars had found their way, *viâ* Kohat, to that place.

"Auzim Khan has, if what our correspondent says be correct, lost the game. He went from Koosht to Koorum, and while there harangued his troops, telling them that on the morrow he would engage Mahomed Ruffeek Khan. Much to his surprise and chagrin his men one and all refused to budge or fight until their arrears of pay was given them. He was checkmated, for money he had none. During the night his men commenced deserting in bodies of one and two hundred, and going over to Ruffeek Khan. In the morning he found that a mere handful of them remained. Sirdar Gholam Mohamed Jan, brother of Sirdar Shumshoodeen Khan, also went over to Ruffeek Khan.

"Ruffeek Khan at once marched on Koorum. Auzim Khan, with only two hundred sowars, fled to Koosht. He was surprised to find that even there the people were against him and Ufzul Khan, and threatened to send him to Cabul a prisoner. From Koosht he then fled to Tulboolund Khyle. He lost all his property at Koorum, even to his slave girls and household goods.

"It is rumoured that he sought and obtained an asylum with the British Commissioner at Kohat. He has with him Sirdar Ubdoolraheem Khan, son of Nawab Jhubbur Khan, and a few other Kuzilbash Chiefs."

THE same journal understands that some important changes are likely to take place shortly in the Political world of Rajpotana. "Colonel Elliot, Agent Governor General, is said to be in a very delicate state of health, and is likely to leeve Mount Aboo for some more congenial climate. Colonel Elliot is perhaps one of the ablest officers of the late Bengal Army, and it is to be regretted that his health is such as to render it expedient that he should relinquish, even for a time, the government of the important States to which he has so recently been appointed. We believe that Colonel Eden, one of the most distinguished of the Rajpootana Politicals during the eventful period of the mutiny, now Political Agent of Meywar, will officiate as Agent, Governor General, during Colonel Elliot's absence. Major Nixon is to succeed Colonel Eden in Meywar, and Major Davidson, Commissioner of Ajmere, will we hear take Major Nixon's place at Jodhpore. Jeypore will also be vacant, consequent on the contemplated retirement of Colonel Brooke. To this vacancy Captain Beynon, who is now officiating for Colonel Brooke, will in all probability succeed."

THERE has been (says the same paper) considerable energy introduced into the Commissariate arrangements of late. "The idea so frequently promulgated of preparing vegetables and meats for the soldiery is to be carried out. Of the economical results of that measure no one can entertain a doubt. In July, August, and September, the vegetable markets of the Cantonments in the plains are stocked with water melons, cucumbers, and pumpkins, containing no nutriment. The soldiers have to put up with them instead of being supplied with wholesome potatoes. We believe that potatoes can be had sufficient for the consumption of the whole army. They are grown in the interior of and about all the hill stations. Now in fact each Major General's division possesses its own sanitarium, and from thence this important vegetable can be supplied. At present the growers are making fortunes and not less to the Commissariate contractors."

A SPORTING correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* from Cashmere bears out "what other writers in various parts of India are continually relating, and that is the extraordinary state of the weather. Orders had been issued for prayers to be put up, and propitiary offerings to be made throughout all the shrines of the valley with little effect up to the 17th, when it appeared that there was a likelihood of a lull. It has not been unfavourable for sport, as the snow drives down the animals to more accessible regions. Never has the valley been seen under less favourable auspices; wind, rain, sleet, snow and clouds perpetually. The visitors to the valley are more numerous than ever, and must be suffering enormous inconvenience from the comfortless accommodation provided by the Maharajah's people. It must be remembered however that the valley is liable to severe earthquakes, and Srinuggur itself to inundations, so that the erection of very stately mansions is out of the question on the score of prudence. Prices though much dearer than when we remember them ten years ago, a time in which an officer could live well minus extras for ten rupees a month, are still very fair, and everything much cheaper than at Murree or the neighbouring stations, the Government itself acting as general dealer for all supplies. This has always been the rule from time immemorial, they say, in Cashmere." When the extraordinary coolness of the weather in most parts of India is spoken of, Bombay must be excepted, the heat this season having been more intense than for many years past. We seem indeed to have got not only our own hot weather, but that of all the rest of India also.

THE Nawab Nazim of Bengal, the *Englishman* hears, says that his object in going to England is to lay all his own affairs personally before Sir Charles Wood. "That from the information he has received from Prince Gholam Mohummud, he is certain, he will get justice done him there. That he has seventy-two children, and he is afraid that after his death much confusion will ensue and injustice to his fine family. That he had already suffered much, and that even his cases in Courts of Justice were not decided fairly; he was certain that after an interview in person with the Secretary of State, he would obtain justice and attention to his wants."

NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

COCHIN, 26TH MAY.

To all appearances the south west monsoon has set in, but, I am glad to say, unattended with any of those violent squalls which usually mark its advent on this coast. Since my last the *Night Watch* has arrived from Calicut and is taking cargo; the *P. I. F. Burchard* and *Iceni* are still in the roads, but they are nearly full and will sail in a couple of days. The *Night Watch* will have to shift her moorings to Narakal, as it will now be impossible for boats to cross the surf upon the bar.

The Steamer *Johnstone Castle* arrived last night and will sail this evening. No local news of importance to give you. On the departure of the three vessels now loading, I shall be able to favour you with a total of the year's exports.

LAHORE, 26TH MAY.

EVERYBODY is going up to Simla to see the Governor General of the Punjab and the adjacent territories, comprising the rest of India. Appointments are flying about right and left. First come first served apparently—provided the applicant is a Punjabee. Hitherto the Viceroy has surrounded himself with valuable men, but it is possible to carry this preference for the Punjab too far. The "effete" Bengallees must be greatly disgusted at the rush of non-regulation footsteps up the private staircase of Government House. But they have no reason to complain of their share of "loaves and fishes."

Our Financial Commissioner intended starting for Simla yesterday but has delayed his departure for a short time. I hear numbers of natives of rank have gone up to see their old Chief, who would save himself a long series of similar inflictions if he would announce that he will visit Lahore in the cold weather and hold a durbar. I am informed, on good authority, that such is his intention and that we may expect him here in October. Whether the Council will sit here or not is not quite so certain. Had it not been for Lord Elgin's death they would have sat here last cold weather. It would do the bureaucrats much good to see how things are managed in the Punjab. All actual experiments could then be made on the spot and under conditions more untrammelled than could be found elsewhere. The experience of able and long tried officers could at all times be available to test the projects of the Law-makers.

I hear the Punjab is to be erected into a paper currency circle, on the same footing as Allahabad. This will of course create all sorts of new appointments. It is confidently stated that Mr. Murphy, lately Small Cause Court Judge at Simla and Umritsur, is to be the first Commissioner of Currency for this province, on Rs 1,000 or Rs. 1,200 a month. A shoal of Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners of Currency will probably follow in his train. This appointment causes a pucka vacancy in the Small Cause Courts. At present Mr. G. R. Elsmlie, formerly of Lahore, is officiating at Simla, and basking in the smiles of the Viceroy. There is an additional officiating vacancy in the same line caused by one of the Judges having gone home on leave. This is not yet filled up. I recently heard, on high authority, that it was in contemplation to make over this line, as well as the Salt and Customs Department, entirely to Uncovenanted officers, on condition that they hold their tongues in future and ask for nothing more. The Covenanted civilians would then bolt the door of the sacred enclosures and "crop the flowery mead" in peace. The scheme works very pretty, but I fear it is too transparent to take in the shrewd "unwashed."

I mentioned in my last that these unhappy creatures were making a great stir about their leave and pension rules, and their woes generally. I now hear that the Civil Service rules are likely to undergo revision, and that some privileges are to be rudely snatched away. This would be the best thing that could happen for both classes. They could then sail in the same boat and go in at Sir Charles Wood in concert.

You may have heard of the result of the trial of the murderer of the Rev. Mr. Lowenthal. He is imprisoned for two years. The sentence does not meet with general approval. The man either killed his master by accident and should have been acquitted, or he did it on purpose and should have been hanged. The shot was evidently fired from a few paces off, as some of the wadding was found on the head near the wound. The murderer had a common musket, but fired an Enfield ball which inflicted a fearful wound. It entered on the forehead above the eye and found its way to the back of the scull. It passed clean through the brain. The deceased was unmistakeable in appearance and very short. It seems almost impossible that his own servant should, on a clear moonlight night, at the distance of a few paces, fire at *his face* by accident. The escape of the villain will, I should think, render the lives of Europeans most insecure on the frontier. Various conjectures have been made as to what could have been the man's motive, supposing him to have fired the shot intentionally. It is not impossible that the fact of the missionaries having accompanied the Umbeyla force and having preached to the army, may have caused him to be regarded by the superstitious enemy as an *opposition Akhoond*. I leave you to follow out this fancy for yourself.

I send you a letter, on the subject of Telegrams for the Press, which has gone up to the Supreme Government with the strong support of that of the Punjab. The concession asked for might cause a falling off in the Income of the Telegraph Department but would be a great boon to the public.

From MR. C. A. D. GORDON, Editor and Manager *Lahore Chronicle*.

To R. H. DAVIES, ESQ., Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Dated Lahore, April 30th, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor a statement illustrating the unequal manner in which the charge for telegraphic messages of European public news presses upon different papers according to their relative distance from Bombay and Galle, in the hope that His Honor will see fit to represent the matter to His Excellency the Governor General, with such remarks as he may consider to be called for, under the circumstances described.

Messages, containing a summary of important intelligence,* (generally copied from the first page of the *Home News* or the *Overland Mail*,) each consist, on an average, of from 800 to 900 words—frequently more—and are received, (or would be received, if the expense could be afforded,) four times a month, viâ Bombay and Galle alternately, making a total of 3,600 words, of which half are transmitted by each route.

For the 1,800 words from Bombay, the *Deccan Herald*, published at Poonah, pays at the rate of 1 anna per word, or Rupees 112-8; the *Delhi Gazette*, published at Agra, pays at the rate of 2 annas, or Rs. 250; while the *Lahore Chronicle* is charged at the rate of 3 annas per word, or Rs. 375 for two messages. The Bombay newspapers, it will be remarked, escape this expense altogether.

But the expense via Galle for the other 1,800 words falls still more unequally, for while the papers published at Madras pay at the rate of 2 annas or Rs. 250, and those at Calcutta, 4 annas or Rs. 500, the *Lahore Chronicle* has to pay 8 annas or Rs. 1,000, which, added to the sum previously noted, makes a total monthly sum paid to Government for telegraphic messages by a single journal of Rs. 1,375, (equal to £1,650 sterling per annum,)—which is an exceedingly heavy tax for a provincial paper to bear, and moreover there are other incidental expenses, such as forwarding agent's fees, share of Mr. Reuter's telegrams, &c.

When telegraphic communication is open via the Persian Gulf, messages will be more frequent, and the expenses consequently greater.

I beg respectfully to suggest for the sake of the public who will participate in the advantage,—seeing that the messages, (which will then be much longer,) are received for its information,—that all newspapers be placed on the same footing by being charged alike for all messages consisting of *bona fide* public news at the uniform rate of one anna per word, irrespective of distance, on the same principle that prevails in the Postal department in respect to letters. I do not think my proposition can be considered unreasonable, seeing that, until recently, Government delivered telegrams of European public news free of all charge to the several newspapers throughout the country, and still continues the practice as regards the mail news from the Australian Colonies, New Zealand, China, and Japan.

As the expense I have described falls heavier upon the journal published in the province under the rule of the Lieutenant Governor, than upon those published in other parts of the empire, I venture to hope that His Honor will give me his support in laying the case before His Excellency the Governor General.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble Servant,

C. A. D. GORDON, Editor and Manager,
Lahore Chronicle Newspaper.

BOMBAY.

No cases of any public interest were heard at the Fort Police Office yesterday.

MR. SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY is expected to arrive in Bombay in a day or two.

MR. C. H. CAMERON assumed charge of the office for the Honorable the Governor at Surat on the 30th ultimo.

WE are glad to learn that a library will shortly be opened at Nowsaree at the expense of Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee.

THE charge of misappropriation preferred against Mr. J. Lancaster by Messrs. Treacher & Co. was yesterday withdrawn.

THE Police Office being now situated without the Fort, it would be a great public convenience if a Buggy stand was established in its vicinity.

ALTHOUGH the new Small Cause Court Act came into operation from this month, the first suit under this Act will not be heard till the 10th instant.

THE vacation in the High Court will terminate on Saturday the 4th instant, and the Court will resume its business from Monday, the 6th instant.

CAPTAIN A. PHILIPS, Her Majesty's 4th Rifles, is appointed a member of the Civil and Military Committee Examination.

IN consequence of the meeting of the Legislative Council in July next, the Department of the Oriental Translator to Government will, we understand, be removed to Poona on or before the 29th instant.

THE appointment of the Registrar in the Appellate side of the High Court will not be made until the appointment of an acting Chief Justice of the High Court is made by Government.

MR. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON (of the firm of Messrs. Robertson Brothers &. Co.) is appointed a member of the Municipal Commission for the Town of Bettigerry in the Dharwar Collectorate.

WARNING TO BUGGYWALLAS.—A hack buggy-driver, named Hurree Vittoo, was yesterday fined by Mr. Brown, at the Mazagon Police Office, in the sum of Rs 25 for torturing his horse.

RAO BAHADOOR VENAYEKRAO DEWAKUR (against whom some time ago a charge of false imprisonment was preferred by a resident of Broach named Mahashunker) took charge of the office of the District Deputy Collectorship at Khandeish on the 9th ultimo.

WE are requested to state that, with the view of meeting as much as possible the wishes of the numerous applicants for shares, the Provisional Directors of the Financial Association of India, and China (Limited) have resolved to increase the number of shares from 25,000 to 30,000 of Rs. 400, thus making the capital one crore and twenty lacs.

THE *Longwood*, Captain Peterson, which arrived yesterday, belongs we understand to the Western India Ship Company, Limited. She is a fine ship of about 1,300 tons and made the passage from Liverpool to Bombay in the short space of 87 days. Another ship of this Company is daily expected at Galle to be availed of, we believe, for the trade from the Malabar Coast and Ceylon to England.

THE second monthly meeting of the Directors of the Bombay Mechanic's Institution for the present year was held in their rooms over the Dockyard Gate on Tuesday the 31st ultimo.

Present,—Mr. J. L. Hynes in the Chair; Messrs. Firth, Colebrook, McArthur, and Hurrychund Sudasewjee, Secretary.

The proceedings of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Members elected—Dr. Thomson; Messrs Beardmore; Jamison; John Cheshire; J. M. O'Brien; L. Mavrogordato; J. H. Smith; R. P. Brunton; T. Hahn; L. Fernandes; Dinanath Pandoorung; and Captain W. Moylan.

Withdrawn—Messrs. Hope, Leith, and Anundrao Hurry Shunker.

WEEKLY MORTUARY RETURN.—The health of the Island we are glad to perceive has greatly improved during the last week. Cholera, Fever, and Small-pox are all on the decline, as will be perceived by the following list:

EUROPEANS :		PARSEES :	
Cholera	0	Cholera	1
Small-pox	0	Small-pox	7
Fever	1	Fever	2
Other diseases	4	Other diseases	9
Accident	1	JEWS :	
INDO-EUROPEANS :		Cholera	0
Cholera	0	Small-pox	1
Fever	0	Fever	0
Other diseases	0	Other diseases	1
Accident	0	NATIVE-CHRISTIANS :	
HINDOOS :		Cholera	2
Cholera	101	Small-pox	2
Small-pox	36	Fever	2
Fever	169	Other diseases	3
Measles	2	NEGRO AFRICANS :	
Other diseases	60	Cholera	2
Accident & violence	5	Small-pox	0
MUSSULMANS :		Fever	3
Cholera	8	Other diseases	1
Small-pox	10	Accident	0
Measles	0	UNKNOWN RACES :	
Fever	65	Cholera	3
Other diseases	26	Fever	5
Accident	2	Other diseases	1

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths.	Mean.
Cholera	117	68	Accident	8	3
Small-pox	56	17	Sexual system and child bearing	2	2
Measles	2	9	Tegumentary system	2	2
Fever	247	142	Leprosy	1	1
Cachexy	49	22	Dropsy	2	1
Nervous system	13	11	Other and unknown	1	0
Respiratory system	14	21			
Alimentary system	29	30			
Vascular system	0	1			

A DISGRACEFUL STATE OF AFFAIRS.—We understand that a party of native gentlemen who had been spending the day on Sunday last at a garden-house at Coorla were severely maltreated by a number of native Christian cart-drivers, who beat them with sticks, and they were only saved from further ill-usage by the interposition of a number of the Khojah residents of the place. On their return from their garden-house to the Railway Station, the native gentlemen in question saw a Christian cart-driver beating a Hindoo cart-driver in the village, and as the Hindoo was loudly calling upon them for protection from his assailant, they interposed with the view of putting an end to the assault; but the Christian called a number of his castemen about him, and with their aid made a very savage onslaught upon the heathen with sticks, and several of the parties thus assaulted were severely beaten. All this time not a single policeman made his appearance, and but for the timely aid of the Khojahs, as above-mentioned, the affair would no doubt have ended more seriously than it did. As it was, the cowardly assailants of the unarmed men who attempted to rescue their countryman from the blows of the cart-driver all got off scot-free,—there not being a single policeman or other police authority in or near the village of Coorla at the time of this untoward occurrence. The consequence was that there was no one on the spot to whom a complaint could be made, and no means of arresting the offenders. We are assured that this is not the first time respectable persons who have gone to spend the day at Coorla have been maltreated in a similar manner: but as the sufferers were residents of Bombay they were compelled to put up quietly with a great injustice rather than subject themselves to the further humiliation of prosecuting the case in any of the district Courts with the certainty of being discomfited by reason of the utter inefficiency of the police arrangements at Coorla for the protection either of the residents or visitors. The matter is deserving of the serious attention of the Magistrate and Superintendent of Police at Tannah; and we have no doubt these authorities will be thankful to us for having brought it thus prominently to their notice. We need scarcely add that we shall be very happy to aid them in their enquiries, to the best of our ability. The aggressors in the particular case under notice were residents of the village of Murrole, near Coorla, the people of which place are notorious for being very turbulent and quarrelsome.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.—*1st June.*)

RAOJEE SUBEDAR IN TROUBLE.—Syed Peer Meersab, Rewpa Nunpa and Rama Dhondoo, three puttawallas employed under Raojee Dadaram, late a Sabedar of the Police, and at present Inspector of Scavenging in the Municipal Commissioner's Department, were placed at the bar, charged with having assaulted a woman named Sajun.

From the evidence of the prosecutrix, who is a sweeper, it appears that on the morning of Tuesday, the 31st ultimo, at about seven o'clock, while she was cleaning a gully at Dhobectallow, one Cassum, a puttawalla of Raojee Subedar, came there and made her a prisoner, and took her to the Municipal stables in the grass bazar, near the Null market. The puttawalla placed her before the Subedar who ordered her to be locked up. She was accordingly locked up in a stable until seven o'clock in the evening, when Raojee came there and asked her to pay twenty rupees. As she had no money to give the Subedar ordered the prisoners to kick her on her———parts. The ruffian-looking puttawallas immediately obeyed the orders of their grand master, and tortured her in a most frightful manner in presence and under the superintendence of Rowjee Subedar. After the severe ill-treatment being used against the poor woman, the Subedar ordered the woman to be confined again. She was accordingly shut up until 11 30 P. M. when Mr. Thomas Mills, European constable, came there and released her. When Mr. Mills asked the prisoners to release the woman from confinement they refused to do so, saying that they had Raojee Subedar's orders to keep her in confinement and that they would not release her on any account. The constable upon this informed the puttawallas that if they had any charge against the woman they should place her before a magistrate, and in keeping her in confinement they were acting illegally. The constable also warned them that Raojee Subedar had no authority whatever to keep any one in confinement. The prisoners still persisted and said that they had orders of Subadar Sahib to keep her in confinement and that they would not on any accont release her or allow the constable to do so. Mr. Mills then opened the gate and told the prosecutrix to come out. The prisoners upon this threatened the constable that they would also confine him. Mr. Mills, however, forced open the door and the woman went out on the road. The puttawallas were then cautioned that if they attempted to interfere with the woman while she was on the road he Mr. Mills) would take them into custody. The prisoners said that they would not allow the woman to escape, they then surrounded her on the road and persisted in forcing her back to confinement. Mr. Mills upon this state of things took the assistance of the police and ordered the prisoners to be taken into custody.

His Worship adjourned the case for further investigation until Wednesday next the 8th instant. On an application being made by the prosecutrix a summons was granted to her by His Worship against Raojee Subadar on a change of false imprisonment for the purpose of extortion.

2nd June.

GAMBLING—Moorarjee Duyal and seven others were brought up, and placed at the bar, the first was charged with keeping a gambling-house at the Bhooleshwer Road, and the rest with having been found therein for the purpose of gaming with dice and money.

From the evidence produced before the Court it appeared that on Wednesday last at 3 P. M. Mr. J. Ross, European constable, went to the house of the first defendant at the Coombarwara Tookra to execute a gambling warrant. He went to a room on the first floor, and found the door was shut and fastened inside. Mr. Ross burst it open and entered the room, and there he found the defendants Nos. 1, 4 and 5. Defendants Nos. 2 and 6 jumped out of a window, and were siezed by sepoys outside. Defendants Nos. 3,7, and 8 were found in a cockloft behind some wood. The constable then stated to the Court what he found on the floor. A policeman materially corroborated the above evidence.

His Worship found the prisoners guilty of the offence, and sentenced the first prisoner to pay a fine of Rs. 50, prisoners Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 were each of them ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 25, and the remaining three were fined in the sum of Rs. 10 each.

THE LATE COLLISION BETWEEN THE SHIPS "EMILE ET LAURE" AND THE "FOREST QUEEN."

THE following Report of a Committee appointed under the Provisions of Section 100 of Act I. of 1859, to investigate the circumstances connected with the collision between the French Ship "Emile et Laure" and the Ship "Forest Queen" at sea on the 4th March last, is hereby confirmed by His Excellency the Governor in Council, and is published for general information :—

'REPORT.

As usual in cases of collision, the evidence in this case is of a very conflicting nature. We find it difficult to come to any other conclusion than that both parties were almost equally to blame.

With reference to the British Ship 'Forest Queen,' it is in evidence that the master of that vessel did not comply with the 'Regulations for preventing Collisions at Sea' issued by the Board of Trade, January 1863, and which came into operation on the 1st June 1863.

Article 2 states that the lights 'shall be carried in all weathers from sunset to sunrise. In sailing ships a green light on starboard side, red light on port side.'

Article 20 of the above quoted Regulations runs thus :—

'Nothing in these Rules shall exonerate any ship, or the owner, or master, or crew thereof, from the consequences of any neglect to carry lights or signals, or of any neglect to keep a proper look out, or of the neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of seamen, or by the special circumstances of the case.'

It appears from the evidence that the French Ship 'Emile et Laure' had the Regulation lights displayed at the time of the collision, and that the master of that vessel did port helm in accordance with Article 11 which runs thus :—'If two sailing ships are meeting end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, the helms of both shall be put to port so that each may pass on the port side of the other.'

Considering the state of the weather as given in evidence by the witnesses on both sides, it seems tha a proper look out could scarcely have been kept on board either vessel, or they would not have been allowed to come into such close proximity to each other without due precautions being taken to prevent collision.

N. OLIVER,
Acting Senior Magistrate of Police.
W. C. BARKER, Retired Captain I. N.,
Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port."
W. F. MARRIOTT, Colonel,
Secretary to Government,

SHIPPING RULES RELATING TO THE PORT OF KARWAR.

Under the provisions of Section VII. of Act XXII. of 1855 the following Rules are made for the Port of Karwar :—

1. A Vessel entering the Port will show her Number.
2. A Vessel of more than 200 Tons burthen shall not run up amongst the shipping until she shall have received permission from the Port Officer.
3. Vessels of more than 200 Tons, when entering or leaving the Port, will fly their national flags from sunrise to sun-set.
4. Vessels shall take up the berths appointed for them by the Port Officer, and shall change their berths when required by the same authority.
5. Vessels shall moor or unmoor according to the orders of the Port Officer, and shall keep a clear hawse.
6. Vessels shall be moored or warped from place to place as required by the Port Officer; and no Vessels shall cast off a warp made fast to her to assist a Vessel mooring without the orders of the Pilot or Officer in charge of the Vessel mooring.
7. Vessels occupying Government moorings, fixed or swinging, shall pay for the same according to the following scale :—

For fixed moorings.	From 1st November to 30th May, being seven months, per diem.	From 1st June to 31st October, being five months, per diem.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
All Vessels up to 199 tons	1	3
All Vessels from 200 to 299 tons	2	4
" " " 300 to 399 "	3	5
" " " 400 to 499 "	4	6
" " " 500 to 599 "	5	7
" " " 600 to 999 "	6	8
" " " 1000 and upwards	8	10

8. Free passages shall be kept to the Piers, Jetties, Landing-Places, Wharves, and Moorings; and Vessels shall move, when required, to clear such passages.
9. Cargo-boats, full or empty, shall not swing astern of any Vessel without permission. Anchors shall not be cock-billed, and spare spars shall not be hung alongside or astern of any Vessel.
10. Vessels shall have their flying jibbooms rigged in; and, when ordered by the Port Officer, shall rig in their jib and driver-booms, and strike masts and yards; and any signals made from the Port Officer's Office directing the striking of masts and yards shall be obeyed as ordered.
11. In the South-West Monsoon, when ordered by the Port Officer, both anchors and cables are to be kept clear, with the sheet-cable bent to the anchor.
12. Vessels shall not hoist signal-lights at night, and shall not fire any guns or muskets without permission, excepting as a signal for assistance.
13. Vessels shall not boil pitch on board, but in a boat alongside or astern.
14. During the stowage of cotton on board a vessel, there shall be no lights in the hold or orlops; the fires shall be put out; and Spirits, Oil, Paints, and Spirits of Turpentine are to be stowed in a place of security.
15. Should any Vessel lose an anchor or cable in the Harbour, notice is to be immediately given to the Port Officer, with such bearings or marks as may facilitate the recovery of the same by the Port Officer's Department.
16. A Vessel working out of Harbour, if not clear of it at sunset, will anchor.
17. The provisions of Sections XII., XVIII., XXXVII., and XL. of the said Act No. XXII. 1855 are hereby specially extended to the Port of Karwar.

W. F. MARRIOT, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 1st June 1864.

GUIDE TO MARINERS AND PILOTS ENTERING THE PERSIAN GULF.

The depths are given for Low Water Springs,

A first class *nunbuoy*, painted *white*, has been placed off the entrance to the Shat al Arab or Basrah River, on the extreme S.W. tip of the Aeich Mujan, which is the bank of hard sand on the Eastern or left bank of the entrance to the river, and is the principal danger to ships entering.

The buoy is in about 10 feet sandy bottom: at 1½ cables to southward of it there are 2½ fathoms, and at 1 cable to the northward only 4 or 7 feet hard sand.

A vessel should bring the buoy to bear West or W. S. W. and steer so as to pass at 2 cables off it: when it bears North, she will deepen to 12 or 13 feet and should then haul to W. N. W. till she shoals (with soft bottom) on the Margeh Abdallah (Western, or right bank of the river). The pilots then feel their way by the lead up the edge of the Abdallah bank; two smaller buoys are placed further up the channel at distances of about three miles apart both on the Abdallah bank.

No land is in sight from the outer buoy.

The tides run 2 to 3 knots N. W. and S. E. Rise and fall at springs 10 to 11 feet. High water, full and change at 11½*h.* to 12*h.*

A vessel proceeding to the river should ascertain carefully the local deviation with her head N. W. and S. E., and this should be communicated to the pilots, or they are likely to run on one bank or the other, the channel being very narrow.

It may be added that the entrance channel of the river requires re-surveying: it has much altered since the survey in 1828. This part of the recently published chart is merely a reduction of the old survey. The bar has shifted much to the Eastward of the position there shown, so that the line of bearing of the channel is incorrect.

See also the Persian Gulf Pilot recently published by the Admiralty.

(Signed) ARTHUR W. STIFFE,
Lieut. late H. M.'s Indian Navy,
F.R.A.S., Associate Institute C.E.
W. F. MARRIOTT, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 1st June 1864.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A MAD VENTURE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Will you kindly, through the medium of your paper, inform me whether I am likely to be subjected to interference by the Government were I to raise up a body of fighting men in aid of Denmark—one or two others besides myself are now prepared to sacrifice all we are possessed of and start for the scene of action *ek dum*—the reason of my asking the above question is, the fact of steam rams (I suppose with iron horns) being detained, and persons being punished for recruiting for the Yankees.

Those who wish to join the "fight for glory" boys, as I intend to call my regiment, must be informed beforehand that they will have to take an oath against ever turning their backs to an enemy—there will be but two bugle calls in use—viz.—the "Advance" and the "Halt," and they must fight till they die—I know many will be eager to join, but they must likewise be informed, that for the benefit of their executors (in case they get their throats cut while lying wounded on the battle field) they will have to go into battle with knee breeches only. Superfluities such as caps, shirts, jackets or boots cannot be allowed. The arms of the regiment will be a sharp two edged sword four feet long and three inches in breath, with a short Enfield rifle and accompaniment of cap pouch, ammunition bag, &c.

It is to be hoped you will not think this a hoax, as evidently a certain other editor has thought. I and my intended companions are real *bona fide* Hindoos by birth and parentage, and worth a good deal of money between us, but seeing the world in an awfully confused state just now, and what with lectures for and against caste and many other things, we have determined to create a new order of things: we are possessed of but one idea, and that is, *to be different from all other men.* We hope to gain fresh converts and additions to our ranks constantly, and in the course of about 200 years to conquer the whole world; *therefore*, with an eye to the future, we wish to inaugurate our commencement *by fighting*, as did Mahomed of old, (I am a *cuter* man than Mahomed though,) and you must allow that I am right, especially in these glorious times (in Europe) where *might is considered right*, and where one neighbour will not lend a helping hand to extricate another out of a *hobble* (I think you people call it).

Now, dear Sir, should you wish to accompany us as "your own correspondent" (what could you do better: won't the others be jealous ?) you are quite welcome, but I would advise you beforehand to *make out your will*, leaving your boots &c. behind you, even to your finger rings, otherwise, in the event of your being knocked "horrors of combat" as the French call it, I could not guarantee sending your body back to your executors and friends *in a whole skin.*—Yours sincerely,

WAMAJEE GALLAROW AND OTHERS.
Surat, 1st June.

THE PUBLIC BATHS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I am extremely obliged to you for the encouraging notice of my public baths project in your paper of this morning. I am glad that many of your suggestions were anticipated by me when the scheme first suggested itself. I drafted out a communication which has been forwarded to the Governor of Bombay, from which I extract. You will see that it was and is my desire to obtain as far as possible the co-operation of the two Clubs, and the leading members of the service and the mercantile community.

"The site of the proposed Baths is assumed to be near the Marine Lines on the Esplanade, if that be consonant with the present arrangements of Government.

"The area required is only fifteen hundred square yards, but it is so planned as to contain the following Baths and apartments :—

"*First.*—A large plunge bath 80 ft. by 45 ft. and of a depth increasing gradually from 4 ft. 6 in. to 9 ft. or thereabouts.

"*Second.*—Dressing rooms adjacent with hot water baths and shower baths.

"*Third.*—Two private baths 16 ft. square, which if desirable could be made available for ladies.

"*Fourth.*—A large tiffin-room which would doubtless be eagerly sought for by a European manager, and such a room would supply a want very seriously felt in this city, as no such establishment for respectable residents now exists.

"*Fifth.*—A morning coffee room in which the daily morning papers would be received. This of itself has proved highly successful and beneficent to the community of Lucknow and other cities in the north of India.

"*Sixth.*—A committee room, store room and other accommodation.

"The extreme height of the building is so inconsiderable—forty feet—as to be incapable of interfering with any sea-breeze so desirable in the Fort. Its proximity to the main piping from the Vehar reservoir would allow the water to be laid on at a comparatively small cost. The entire outlay need not exceed Rs. 70,000 and the structure could be easily completed in a workmanlike manner before the hot season of 1865.

"In order to effect a proper administration and a judicious selection of members, a committee would be formed of gentlemen belonging to the two services, the two Bombay Clubs, and the mercantile community. I anticipate no difficulty whatever in obtaining the fullest co-operation of all the principal residents of Bombay if your Excellency honours me with your patronage. The scheme is not a speculative one but simply the supply of a long existent want."

If the "hearty and disinterested support" which you kindly prognosticate is accorded to the above scheme, a liberal profit may accrue to shareholders, although the investors may not receive quite as much percentage from a public boon as they do from visionary projects.

The co-operation of the public of Bombay is invited and any suggestion which may be offered will be received with thanks.

In a few days I hope a committee of general management will be formed, for the purpose of making every requisite arrangement. As yet no dissentient voice has been raised in the matter.—I am Sir, yours faithfully,

JAMES HASTINGS,
Architect and Civil Engineer,
Church Lane, Bombay.

MISCEGENATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—"Disgust" has done it. He has distinctly gone and done it, he has aspired to become literary, and has naturally met with the fate which the wisdom of all ages ascribes to ambitious monkeys—in short, he has made a fool of himself on the largest possible pattern, and his folly is so copiously mingled with that darker variety of blackguardism, known as contemptible misrepresentation, that we cannot say which predominates; hear him in reply to your correspondent's explanation in the *Gazette* of the 30th ultimo,—hear "Disgust" :—

"We need not be surprised however if Northern fanaticism, which has lately displayed so many vagaries, should rush with mad delight into the new 'Miscegenistic' channel—fanaticism is forgetful, and in this case may forget that experience shows us, that, when a white race deigns to ally itself to a black, it is the vices of the inferior, not the virtues of the superior, race, that are transmitted to posterity in the persons of the little 'Miscegenated.'"

Aint this sweet!
Religious!
Amiable!
Cheerful!
Genteel in appearance!

Bah! Oh you're a nice decent specimen of humanity. Are you a fool, oh "Disgust"; or do you prefer—as the vulgar of your kind generally do—to be considered a knave?

* * * * * * * *

We made several inquiries concerning "Disgust," tried to find out who he was, etc. but all to no avail, thought he might be "Ye Anciente Soda Water Manne," but upon our interrogating the venerable Admi to that effect, this sportive old fossil shook his head and assumed an injured air, of course we apologized and left. Four hours later our boy came to us, in a frantic manner, with the intelligence that "Disgust" was one of the Messrs. Watson's young men, who in all the pride and glory of griffinage, absorbed too many "pegs," this throwing him into a complete state of gloom, and causing him to give vent to his unhappiness in the manner aforesaid.

To return to the article of Messrs. Watson's young man, let us observe that he sets forth in the sublime winding up of his desparate attempt at newspaper fame :—

"Probably one side told a little truth, and possibly the other told a few lies, in which blessed condition so suited to the present state of the free North we leave them"

Sound logic my masters!

Now we have a kind word even for the devil, and so tell "Disgust" (rightly named) that he is a fool, we do not call him so reproachfully. Unsatisfied by this title, does he want it dignified by a profane epithet? deluded individual.

Stick to it fool, you have the best of it, we wise ones would be fools ourselves, only that you would detect the imposture, besides the good of the Bombay community requires some fools to sail against, when stocks, or *time bargains*, go against us.

We have not time to pursue this fertile theme, but would like to make a moral for "Disgust," short and easy to remember, merely that we have a great deal to be thankful for, and why cannot "Disgust" be comfortable and conservative and take the wit "the gods provided" without racking his brain and "fashing" his beard in the wild pursuit of useless fancies.

Yet seriously Messrs. Watson and Co. had better look after their young man; if he is allowed to go on the readers of the *Bombay Gazette* will suffer fearfully.

BONES.

BENGAL.

IT is said that when the Railways are completed, Hoshungabad is to be the Head Quarters of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.—*Englishman, May 26.*

WE learn that Dr. Wyatt has sent information that one of his agents has been siezed by the Munipoorees and confined, and that special instructions have been given for a stringent enquiry into the matter by the authorities in Cachar.—*Id.*

WE are informed that Rajah Poorendarjeet of Nole Khhar, has applied to Government for permission to contract a marriage between Maharaja Jung Bahadoor of Nepal and his daughter. The Governor General has replied that there is not the slightest objection on the part of the British Government to the proposed alliance.—*Id.*

THE Ball which was given on Tuesday evening in the Town Hall, in honor of Her Majesty's birthday, was a success, inasmuch as it was not a failure. The number of those who attended was estimated at about two hundred; the thermometer was not much under that figure; and the dancing was much above it in temperature. We hope that this will be the last hot-weather celebration of Her Majesty's birthday in Calcutta, and that, for the future, her subjects in this City will

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dance and make merry, in honor of the occasion, in the middle of the cheering cold season. If not, the next generation will have reason to be thankful that the present heir to the throne of England, the Prince of Wales, was born in the beginning of November, and that his birthday will suit the tropics.—*Hurkaru, May* 26.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE has, we learn, negatived the application of Mr. Kavanagh for land in the North Western Provinces. His Excellency will not re-open the question, and considers that Mr. Kavanagh has been already sufficiently well rewarded.—*Oudh Mail May*, 23.

RAJPOOTANA.

WE hear that a report from the North-West in the state of education in the independent States, gives a very satisfactory account of the progress making generally. In Bhurtpoor, Ulwar and Jeypoor, there are good schools supported by the respective governments in the capital. In Bhurtpoor and Jeypoor, fees are paid by the scholars, but in Ulwar the Government pays all expenses. In Bhurbpoor, it is satisfactory to learn that there is a regular organised system, not yet fully perfected, but in good working order, and the education is so popular that more schools are eagerly asked for. Besides the chief school at the capital, while is hereafter intended to be a Normal one for the education of teachers, there are twelve schools in the districts, one at the chief town in each pergunnah, and ten in the villages, and more are to be shortly established. The whole are under the superintendence of Assistant Surgeon Bholanath Deb, the able and zealous preceptor of the young Rajah. Besides these schools, there exist schools in all the Natives States, in which Persian and Hindee are taught. A school is to be established in Bhurtpoor for the sons of the Sirdars, where a suitable building has been erected. Shortly before the dissolution of the Regency in Ulwar a plan was under consideration for a more general diffusion of education. It may be expected that the present young chief will do a great deal, and that, as much pains were taken with his own education he will see the advantage of carrying out those plans,' and extend generally to his subjects the benefits he enjoyed himself.—*Englishman, May* 21.

CABOOL.

30th April.—Last evening Eeshan Ourak and Eeshan Suddoor, late hakims of Bulkh, appeared before the Ameer, who said to them:—"I grant you your liberty; and I promise you the hakoomut of Bulkh provided you go there at once and cause your followers to rise against Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan. If you do that, Sirdar Mahomed Alli Khan will accomplish his instant defeat." The proposed terms were readily accepted. Five thousand rupees were handed to each of the Chiefs; and permission given them to take their families with them if they pleased; an offer they declined. At midnight the Chiefs left Cabool on their way to Bulkh.

Muddut Khan Raika with one battalion, one hundred sowars, and two guns, was ordered to Punjshere to secure communication.

The Ameer announced that Mahomed Alli Khan was at Ghoorbund on the 28th, at Doab on the 29th, and expected to arrive at Hakim Nasheen on the 30th (to-day.)

Sirdar Muddut Khan, on taking leave of the Ameer to go to Candahar, was instructed to advise Mahomed Shurreef Khan to hasten to Cabool.

1st May.—Sirdar Mahomed Oomer Khan, with four hundred infantry and some sowars, left Cabool for Punjshere in pursuance of orders issued by the Ameer.

A letter from Sirdar Mahomed Ruffeek Khan was delivered to the Ameer. It said:—

"Ursulla Khan, Sirboolund Khan, Gool Mahomed Khan, and I, are encamped in Gurdraiz. As soon as we have fortified the place we start for Koorum leaving a small garrison behind."

The Ameer witnessed mortar practice to-day. The shells had been prepared for the present war.

There is a rumour current that Sirdar Ufzul Khan had advanced as far as Punjshere. It arises, I believe, from the fact of troops having been ordered to go there.

2nd May.—Sahibzadah Goolam Jan has been ordered to Kohistan, to superintend the dispatch of sundry supplies to the camp of Sirdar Mahomed Alli Khan.

It is said that the people of Shunwar, Sungur Khyle, and Chugan Surrai, have joined Sooltan Mahomed Khan, son of Sadut Khan, intending to go against Lalpoorah and Jellallabad.

Meer Moortaza, Kohistanie, has arrived with his troops at Punjshere, from Bulkh.

The latest news from Bulkh says, that Sirdar Mahomed Hoossain Khan, brother of Sirdar Uslum Khan, was dead. He died from natural causes.

3rd May.—The son of Mahomed Shah Khan Punjshere has been sent with troops to Punjshere by Ufzul Khan. That fact will account for the Ameer having ordered a force there.

Mirza Syud Ahmed, the Shaibikar of Sirdar Mahomed Alli Khan, reported that his master required two hundred thousand guncaps to be sent him at Ghuzneen.

The Ameer received intelligence from Hajee to the effect that Mazoolla Khan had vactaed that fortress, and had fled to the camp of Mahomed Ruffeek Khan. Orders were immediately sent to Ruffeek Khan to push on from Gurdraiz to Hajee and intercept Mahomed Surwur Khan who was expected there.

The Cabool merchants affirm that Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan marched with his army from Bulkh on the 24th ultimo. The road from Bulkh to Cabool having been closed against travellers and kossids, the assertion is not credited. It is also said that the Akhoond of Swat had written to the people of Jellalabad and other places urging them to fight against the Ameer as he, although a Mahomedan, had sided with "Feringhees."

4th May.—Sirdar Mahomed Ruffeek Khan wrote to the Ameer from Gurdraiz; he says:—

"Mahomed Surwur Khan, son of Mahomed Auzum Khan, with five thousand troops, arrived at Hajee and compelled Mazoola Khan to surrender the fortress. He burnt down a number of houses, and has taken many prisoners."

The Ameer showed and expressed considerable annoyance. He wrote to Ruffeek Khan and said:—

"There is a proverb that tall men with long beards are fools—and you are one. Did I send you to fight against Auzum Khan, or to enjoy yourself in idleness at Gurdraiz? March at once at Hajee and compel Surwur Khan to retire. After accomplishing that advance at once against Auzim Khan at Koorum."

5th May.—Sirdar Mahomed Zaman Khan was ordered to join the camp of Ruffeek Khan. He demurred, and said that since Ruffeek Khan had obtained the command of the force, it would be better if he were allowed to manage alone. He remarked further that *he* would not have hesitated in attacking Auzim Khan.

Sirdar Mahomed Alli Khan reported to-day that he had arrived safely at Soorkh, six coss from Bamean, from whence he would shortly start for Dusht Soopaid. He also stated that Ufzul Khan had reached Ghoree and Bhooglan, two marches from Dusht Soopaid.

A letter was also received from Sirdar Mahomed Ruffeek Khan reporting his advance on Hajee.

6th May.—The Ameer consulted Sirdars Ahmed Khan, Mahomed Zeman Khan, Meer Ufzul Khan and Shah Dowla Khan, as to whether he in person should go towards Kohistan or Koorum. He was advised to withhold his decision for a few days, till the result of the operations, confided to Mahomed Alli Khan, and Mahomed Ruffeek Khan, was fully known.

It was expected that on this day Mahomed Ruffeek Khan would engage Surwur Khan.

A letter was sent to Alleegohur, Tehseeldar of Hazara, directing him to levy a contribution of one goat and one seer of ghee from every house situated within his jurisdiction, to be forwarded to Mahomed Ally Khan's camp.

7th May.—Osman, Kahoochee was entrusted with the following letter to Sirdar Mahomed Ally Khan:—

"Do not quit Bamean for Dusht Soopaid until you receive authentic intelligence of Ufzul Khan's movements. If you hear of his approaching Dusht Soopaid meet him there and inflict a severe punishment on him. I will shortly leave Seah Sung for Bamean."

A letter arrived from Ruffeek Khan, saying:—

"In my last I reported the arrival of Surwur Khan and his force at Hajee. A portion of that force under Hoossain Khan, and Sadut Khan took up a position at Kotul, at the entrance of the Hajee Pass. When I arrived there the enemy immediately advanced to meet me. I engaged him without a moment's hesitation, and was ably assisted by the people of the country. He was thrown into confusion in a very short time, and turned precipitately and fled, losing many in killed and wounded. A complete victory for me was the result—I march for Hajee after a short rest, and hope to surprise Surwur Khan there."

The Ameer was much pleased. He ordered the letter to be sent in original to Sirdar Mahomed Alli Khan. Salutes were ordered to be fired, Mahomed Alli Khan was again advised not to move from Bameau till the Ameer himself left for Charickar.

8th May.—The Ameer after speaking of the victory at Hajee proposed that he and his Sirdars should start for Bulkh at once to settle with Ufzul Khan. He appeared much elated at the people of Hajee having shown fidelity to him, and expressed himself sure that those of Bulkh would act in a similar manner.

A letter of congratulation on his success was despatched to Ruffeek Khan. He was ordered to forward his prisoners and the captured ammunition to Cabool. He was desired to bestow khilluts and rewards on the people of Hajee, and to advance towards Koorum. News of the victory at Kotul was sent to Sirdars Mahomed Shurreef Khan and Mahomed Ameen Khan.

A battalion of deserters from Ufzul Khan has arrived at Dusht Soopaid.—*Delhi Gazette, May* 28.

THE MURDER OF MR. LOWENTHAL—OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE TRIAL.

CHARGE.

I, Major William Elwyn, Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Peshawur, declare that there is hereby made against Dewah Sing the charge—

First.—That he, on or about the 27th day of April 1864, at Peshawur, committed murder, by causing the death of Revd. Isidor Lowenthal, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Sessions.

Secondly.—That he, on or about the 27th day of April 1864, at Peshawur, by causing the death of Revd. Isidor Lowenthal, committed culpable homicide, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Sessions.

And I hereby direct that Dewah Sing be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

W. ELWYN, Cantonment Joint Magistrate.

The information and deposition of William Edward Allen, of Peshawur, taken on oath before Major W. Elwyn, Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Peshawur, on Wednesday the 27th day of April 1864,—who on oath saith:

Q.—Are you civil surgeon of Peshawur?

A.—I am.

Q.—Did you examine the body of Revd. Mr. Lowenthal, late a resident of Peshawur, and if so, what did you observe?

A.—I made a post mortem examination at 7 a.m. of this day, 2 hours after death. I found both eyes were closed by swelling of the eyelids. The face was covered with small specks of unexploded gunpowder; there was a small lacerated wound immediately above the root of the nose, and another at the outer angle of the right eye. There was also a slight abrasion of the prominence of the right cheek. Two inches and a half above, and two inches in front of the right ear, was a circular wound large enough to admit the thumb; the edges were smooth, with the exception of where small spiculœ of the inner table of the skull projected inwards. From this wound were oozing arterial blood and brain substance. Search was made for the aperture of exit, which was not found. On removing the scalp, the bullet (an Enfield one) was found immediately under the skin (which was uninjured), at a spot three inches behind and a little above the level of the right ear; the bone in this situation was extensively fractured, and bulged outwards. The skull cap being removed, the whole right side of the brain was found extensively disintegrated, the membranes lacerated at points corresponding to the injuries of the skull. The aperture of exit was one and half inches lower than the aperture of entrance.

Q.—What do you consider to have been the cause of death.

A.—The gun shot injury above described.

Q.—Are you of opinion that these injuries were inflicted before or after death?

A.—Before death.

Q.—Would the injuries have been inflicted by the weapon now before you? [Here the musket is shown to witness.]

A.—Yes.

Q.—Is the bullet now produced by you the one extracted from the wound?

A.—It is.

Q.—Can you form an opinion as to the position of the person inflicting such a wound with respect to the person receiving it?

A.—From the aperture of exit being one and half inches lower than that of entrance, I infer that the person firing the shot was on a somewhat higher level than the deceased.

Q.—Did the appearance of the wound indicate that the gun had been discharged close to the body or at some distance from it?

A.—From the appearance of the wound and marks of gunpowder on the face, it is my opinion that the gun was discharged at a very short distance from the deceased.

Q.—Do you think it possible that you could have mistaken the aperture of entrance for that of exit?

A.—No.

Q.—Is it possible for such a wound to have been inflicted by any one on his own person?

A.—Yes it might, but with difficulty.

W. E. ALLEN, Civil Surgeon, Peshawur.

Taken on oath by me this day and year above mentioned.

W. ELWYN, Cantonment Joint Magistrate.

The above evidence was explained and read over to prisoner in the Hindoostanee language, and the opportunity of cross-examination given, which was declined.

W. ELWYN, Cantonment Joint Magistrate.

Peshawur, April 29th, 1864. *Friday.*

Doctor W. Allen re-examined on his fomer oath.

Q. Is it possible that the specks of gunpowder found on the face of the deceased would have been there had the gun been discharged at the distance of thirty feet?

A. No; certainly not.

Q. From the nature of the wound, are you of opinion that the deceased fell without a struggle?

A. Yes; I should say so. Life must have been almost instantaneously extinct, to all intents and purposes; and deceased would not have moved from the spot where he received the shot.

Q. When you first saw the deceased, was he alive?

A. He was, but perfectly insensible; and his laboured respiration was the only indication of life.

Q. How long did he live?

A. For about an hour and a half; having died as the clock struck five.

W. ELWYN, Cantonment Joint Magistrate.

The above evidence was read to the witness, and acknowledged by him to be correct; it was also explained to the prisoner in the Hindoostani language, but he declined to cross-examine.

W. ELWYN Cantonment Joint Magistrate.

The information and deposition of Frederick Robert Scarlett, of Peshawur, taken on oath by me, Major W. Elwyn, Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Peshawur, on Wednesday, the 27th day of April 1864, who on oath saith:—

I am Judge of the Small Cause Court at Peshawur. My house is not far from that of Mr. Lowenthal. Last night, or rather this morning, I was disturbed by the report of a pistol; but, as no further noise followed, and such reports are not uncommon, I went to sleep again, and shortly after—I cannot tell the exact time—Mr. Lowenthal's syce ran up to my door, and called out that the Padre Sahib had been hit or shot, but was still alive. I ran over to the house, and found Mr. Lowenthal lying about four feet from the steps of his verandah—his feet towards the verandah. There was a bright moon-light, and I distinguished the gun-shot wound over his right eye. He was perfectly unconscious, and still was breathing heavily. His kidmutgar was sitting by him—the chowkeydar was nowhere to be found. The former told me that he had not heard the shot, but the syce said it had been fired nearly half an hour before.

Q. From the position of the body, do you consider that any struggle had taken place?

A. No. His clothes were undisturbed, the choga which he wore being folded across his body.

Q. Do you know anything of Mr. Lowenthal's habits?

A. Yes. I have known him for the last three years, during which time I lived for about seven months with him. He was very studious, and generally kept up, either reading or writing, till one or two in the morning, according to the interest of his study. At intervals he used to refresh himself by walking about outside. He did this more particularly since his house was broken into and robbed.

Q. Did the kidmutgar, Khoda Buksh, in your presence state to me that the motive for the crime was jealousy?

A. Yes.

Q. During your intercourse wtih Mr Lowenthal, did you ever observe anything which would confirm that suspicion?

A. No.

Q. Have you noticed any circumstances pointing to a motive on the part of the kidmutgar to gratify an ill-feeling against his master?

A. From the kidmutgar's general manner, I should infer that he bore no good feeling towards his master.

Q. What reason do you assign for this?

A. The only reason that I can see is this. The kidmutgar's wife was formerly a bad character. She subsequently became a Christian; and, as far as I can learn, sought Mr. Lowenthal's protection. I believe at his wish the kidmutgar married her. They have had constant quarrels, during which she used to seek redress from Mr. Lowenthal. He invariably interfered to settle their disputes, and this interference seemed to me to be very offensive to the kidmutgar.

Q. What was Mr. Lowenthal's usual manner towards his servants?

A. Mr. Lowenthal was a man of violent temper, and used, when very much angered, to strike his servants; otherwise, I saw no difference between his treatment and those of other people.

Taken by me the day and year first above mentioned.

W. ELWYN, Cantonment Joint Magistrate.

Certified that the above evidence was read over to the witness in the English language, which he understood, and that the witness acknowledged such evidence to be correct.

W. ELWYN, Cantonment Joint Magistrate.

The above was translated to the accused in the Hindoostani language. He declined to cross-examine.

W. ELWYN, Cantonment Joint Magistrate.

Peshawur, April 30th, 1864. *Saturday.*

F. Scarlett, Esq., examined on his former oath.

Q. Do you consider from the position of the body as you found it, that deceased had fallen in that position or had moved afterwards?

A. He did not seem to me to have moved, but to have fallen just as I found him, but his dress may probably have been arranged.

Q. Did you ever know the deceased walk out so late as three o'clock, or that he ever rose from his bed to do so?

A.—I cannot speak as to that. I used to hear from deceased himself, that he constantly went out.

Q. Can you state what dress the deceased generally wore when sitting up at night?

A. Generally that worn by him during the day.

Taken by me the day and year above mentioned.

W. ELWYN, Cantonment Joint Magistrate.

Certified that the above was read over to the witness in the English language and acknowledged by him to be correct, also that it was translated and explained to the prisoner in the Hindostance language, and the opportunity given to him of cross-examination which he declined.

W. ELWYN, Cantonment Joint Magistrate.

The information and deposition of Robert Austen Allen, of Peshawur, taken on oath by me, Major W. Elwyn, Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Peshawur, on Tuesday the third day of May 1864, who on oath saith:—

Q. Are you a Medical officer?

A. Yes. I am Assistant Surgeon in Her Majesty's 71st Light Infantry, and at present attached to B. 5, Royal Horse Artillery.

Q. Were you present at the examination of the body of the late Mr. Lowenthal?

A. Yes. I was.

Q. did the appearance of the wound indicate that the gun had been discharged close to the body or at some distance from it?

A. I should say at a short distance, from the fact of unexploded powder having been ingrained in the face.

Q. When you state a short distance, how many yards would you say?

A. Four or five yards at the outside.

Q. How do you account for the bullet at so short a distance lodging in the head?

A. By the fact of it, an Enfield bullet, having been discharged from a very large bore in which the bullet must have been very loose.

Q. If any cloth had been used as wadding would it have left marks in the face at the distance of four or five yards?

A. I cannot state precisely, but there was a blackness over the right eye which may have been partly caused by wadding, but the appearance presented was doubtless partly owing to effusion.

Q. Could the deceased have walked after the receipt of such an injury?

A. Certainly not; he must have fallen instantly.

Q. Can you state the position of the aperture of entrace?

A. The person who fired the shot must have been in front, and on a higher level; the ball entered about two inches above and in front of the right ear, and was found lodged under the skin, having penetrated through the bone at the back of the head about one and half inches lower than the entrance.

Taken on oath by me the day and year above stated.

W. ELWYN, Cantonment Joint Magistrate.

Certified that the above was read over to the witness in the English language and acknowledged by him to be correct, also that it was translated and explained to the accused in the Hindostanee language, but he declined to cross-examine.

W. ELWYN, Cantonment Joint Magistrate.

WITNESS No. 2 FOR PROSECUTION.

Bengallee, Witness. Father's name, Soobha Sing. Age 60. Cast, Rajpoot. Residence, Purruspoor. Occupation, Service as Groom.

States on solemn affirmation:—I have been nearly six years in the deceased's service as groom: a few months ago I got a pain in the leg and gave up groom's work, and Mr. Lowenthal kept me on as a carrier of letters, &c. On the night of Mr. Lowenthal's death I was sleeping in the front vernadah, and at about 2½ A. M. I was awoke by his opening the door and coming out. I saw him looking out from the verandah here and there, and in a minute or two he went back into the room, and I covered myself up with the blanket and went to sleep. I did not see him come out again. About ¼ hour afterwards was again awoke by a shot: I started up, took up my stick, and had got one leg on the verandah step and one on the ground when the prisoner, Dewah Sing, Chokeydar, came up and said it was his gun which had gone off by accident: he then went to the stables, where his house is, and as it was nearly morning I did not lie down again but prepared some tobacco. Thought I heard some low groans, and supposed somebody was ill from over eating. Going round the corner I saw something on the ground, and going up found it was my master, who had been shot. Went to the Khansama's house and roused him, and then to the sweeper's and roused him: then I went over to Mr. Scarlett's and told him what had happened. Saw my master lying on the ground by the steps of the rear verandah.

I spoke to him "sahib—sahib," but he gave no answer, only groaned.

When he went back to his room, he did not close the door.

He had on his night shirt, but I can't say whether he had pyjamas or not: he had not the chogah on: when I saw him on the ground he had on a chogah. Can't say when he went to bed that night: he used to read till midnight generally, and sometimes till 1 or 2 in the morning: he used often to walk about in the night, both in the verandah and in the garden.

Dewah Sing had been in his employ about 3 months: the Khansamah brought him. Have never heard him (Mr. L.) angry with Dewah Sing, but about 10 or 15 days before his death he was walking about the house about midnight, when I heard him tell the Chokeydar to move round the premises and not to sleep or he would fine him.

The gun before the Court is one which the Sahib got from the civil officers for his former Chokeydar, and was made over to Dewah Sing when he came. The former Chokeydar was a Pathan, he was discharged for sleeping at his post.

Never heard of any enmity between deceased and the khansamah. Mr. Lowenthal employed him in every thing.

It was clear moonlight when I saw deceased lying there.

Dewah Sing had gone off when he was looked for, with his wife and child in arms: he had left the gun in his hut.

By prisoner.—I did not give you notice of the Sahib's going out because I did not see him go.

Did not hear the prisoner call out or challenge any body before firing the shot.

HUGH R. JAMES, Sessions Judge.

By the Court.

Where was the Chokeydar's usual post?

In front of the front verandah, where I sleep.

Was the Chokeydar there when Mr. Lowenthal came out?

No; I supposed he was walking round the house.

Nobody used to come and see the Chokeydar, and he only went out for food. Was generally at home.

The above evidence was read over to the witness, in a language which he understood, Oordoo, and acknowledged by him to be correct.

HUGH R. JAMES, Sessions Judge.

7th May 1864.

WITNESS No. 4 FOR PROSECUTION.

Humeed, Police Duffadar. Father's name, Benarus. Age 25. Caste, Afghan. Residence, Sufeid Dehree. Occupation, Service.—Sergeant, Police (Cantonment.)

States on solemn affirmation:—I was patrolling with three men, and had come to the centre road near the Cantonment Magistrate's, when I heard a shot, and running up I saw the prisoner, Dewa Singh, about five yards from the greatway in the Padri Sahib's compound. I asked him what it was, and he said he had been looking at the lock of his gun, when the lock fell accidentally and it had gone off. I blamed him for firing on a moon-light night, and told him to go nowhere but to come with me in the morning to the Magistrate. I passed on and had arrived at the "nine yard tomb" (about five compounds off) when I heard an alarm. Went back and was told by the old servant at the Padri's that the *chokeydar* had been killed; he said this in his fright probably. Went in and saw that it was the "Padri" who had been shot, and that the chokeydar had ran off. Other police came and we all went in search.

The prisoner declines to cross-examine this witness.

The above evidence was read over to the witness, in a languge, Oordoo, which he understood, and acknowledged by him to be correct.

H. R. JAMES, Session Judge.

WITNESS No. 6 FOR PROSECUTION.

Museed, Police Sowar. Father's name, Noor Mahomed. Age 26. Caste, Awaya. Residence Pukha. Occupation, Service.—Mounted Constable.

States on solemn affirmation.—I had taken notice from the lines to the Badobair Thanah of the Padri Sahib's Chokeydar having run off. I was returning, when long after sunrise, near Otmanzai, I saw this man, the prisoner, with a woman and child, coming on to the road from the fields. I suspected him, went up, and found the party agreed to their description, so I apprehended and brought them in. The woman had a small bundle on her head, and the child was in the prisoner's arms. I asked him on the road why he had killed the Sahib, and he said he had taken him for a thief had therefore fired.

The prisoner declines to cross-examine this witness.

The above evidence was read over to the witness, in a language which he understood, Oordoo, and acknowledged by him to be correct.

H. R. JAMES, Sessions Judge.

WITNESS No. 7 FOR PROSECUTION.

Mirza Abdool Jubar. Father's name, Kummerdeen Khan. Age 38. Caste Afghan. Residence, city of Peshawur. Occupation, service.—Moonshee, Cantonment Police.

States on solemn affirmation.—I recognize the musket before the Court: I found it when searching the premises on the night of Mr. Lowenthal's death. I had had a lamp lighted, and found it placed in the corner of the Chowkeydar's hut against the wall.—There was a charpoy in the hut, with a mat on it—some old clothing—some dal and rice in an earthen pot—and pair of boots, also a small looking-glass and a club.

There were the marks of a man in the shrubs, 2 bushes, leading towards the servants' houses from the spot where the Sahib was lying: but on account of the grass they were not very distinct.

The prisoner declines to cross-examine the witness.

The above evidence was read over to the witness, in a language, Oordoo, which he understood, and acknowledged by him to be correct.

H. R. JAMES, Sessions Judge.

WITNESS No. 8 FOR PROSECUTION.

Khoda Buksh, Khidmutgar. Father's name, Seetul. Age 30. Caste Sheikh. Residence, Salikpoora, district Fyzabad. Occupation, service.

States on solemn affirmation.—I have been a khidmutgar in Mr. Lowenthal's service for about 7 years. On the night of his death I had given him his dinner at 8 o'clock, and tea at 9 o'clock, and then shutting all the doors of the bungalow went to my house at the cook room and ate my own dinner. Went to sleep with my wife at about 10 o'clock, and heard nothing all night. Before 3 o'clock A. M. the old man, Bengallee, came to my window and shook it, calling out to me. I asked him what was the matter, he said "the Chowkeydar has killed the Sahib." I put on my clothes and went out. The Jew padri stopping with the Sahib, who occupied an out-house near the kitchen, called out and asked me what was the matter: I told him, and went up to the house with the old man: I saw the Sahib lying on the path near the rear verandah. Got a light from the house, and saw the wound in his right temple. He was insensible, but moaning and breathing heavily—I wiped his mouth. I sent the old man to bring Mr. Scarlett, and also sent to the Magistrate. I then sat by the Sahib. The Police came and went to the Chowkeydar's house, but he had gone with his wife and child: the gun before the Court was found there. Sent to Mr. Scarlett, because he was intimate with the Padri Sahib.

After I had seen the Sahib lying there I called out to the Chowkeydar, he gave no answer: I went with the light to his house, and found he was not there.

Did not hear any shot fired: I was sleeping heavily, and the old man had to shake the window a good deal before he could wake me.

My wife came and everybody in the place to see the Sahib.

Dewah Sing had been a little more than two months in the Sahib's service, and had received 6 rupees.

I had been looking out for a Chowkeydar by the Sahib's order, and suggested his getting one from the Cantonment Magistrate: he refused, saying that those Chowkeydars were of no use. I mentioned to a Muzbee Chowkeydar of the Engineer godown that one was wanted; he said he would send one: another Muzbee brought the prisoner to me, and I took him to the Sahib, who looked at his testimonials and engaged him.

I never saw the Sahib angry with the prisoner.

I never heard the prisoner speak ill of the Sahib.

I never heard the Sahib blame the prisoner for neglect.

Shortly after I came up to the Sahib, Hossein Ali, an enquirer, who lives in the compound, came up, and Topee syce.—I did not see the mehtur there.

The Sahib always treated me well, never beat me, nor cut my pay, nor abused me.

I don't care what Mr. Scarlett says; he never beat us.

I certainly said to the Magistrate when he came that I never saw any body coming to the Chokeydar. He was generally at home, seldom went out. Suspected the chowkeydar, because on one occasion my wife told me that the chowkeydar's wife had said the Sahib had been there. On enquiry, I found that he had been to look at a timber which had broken, and that there was no ground for suspicion. This was about twenty days before.

The Sahib frequently walked about at night. He used only to walk in the paths about the house; not away in the garden.

He used to walk thus before going to bed, and before undressing. Never saw him out before in his night clothes, or choga.

Have been married six years. My wife was of Assam. I had lived with officers. She had been a Christian; but in the mutinies she became a Mussulmani, and some of the Guide sepoys brought her up from Delhi. They ill-treated her; and Bhaw-oo-deen, the gardener, asked me to marry her. I got the Sahib's permission, and did so.

Do not know whether he ever fired his gun before at the stables.

The prisoner declines to cross-examine this witness.

The above evidence was read over to the witness, in a language which he understood, Oordoo, and acknowledged by him to be correct.

HUGH R. JAMES, Sessions Judge.

WITNESS No. FOR PROSECUTION.

Witness, Hussun Alee. Father's name, Mahomed Shureef. Age 19. Caste, Moola Khail. Residence, Jelalabad. Occupation Student.

States on solemn affirmation,:—About 3 months ago I came to Mr. Lowenthal's—and asked him to teach me and provide for me as I had nothing to eat. He gave me a place at his stables, and paid the khansamah 4 Rs. a month to feed me: he also gave me 2 Rs. for clothes a month. I used to read with him, and worked in the garden: he said as soon as I knew enough and became a Christian he would give me service. On the night of his death I was sleeping in my place, and did not hear the shot fired.—I was awoke by the old man, Bengallee, rousing the servants. Went out and saw the Sahib lying shot in the head. Searched for the chokeydar, but he had gone off.

Never saw the Sahib angry with the servants or with the prisoner.

The prisoner declines to cross examine this witness.

The above evidence was read over to the witness, in a language, Persian, which he understood, and acknowledged by him to be correct.

HUGH R. JAMES, Sessions Judge.

WITNESS No. FOR PROSECUTION.

Witness, Jeeta. Father's name, Roordoo. Age 30. Caste, Salbegee. Residence, Goordaspoor. Occupation, Mehtur.

States on solemn affirmation:—I have been in Padri Lowenthal's service, as sweeper, for about a year. On the night of his death, I was sleeping in my house, opposite the stables and the prisoner's house, and about 3 A. M. heard a shot. Went out and looked to see if the horse was all right:—and called out to Topee syce, who replied "here." Saw the Chokeydar (prisoner) and asked him what it was: he said his gun had gone off by accident. I then went back into my house, and about ¼ hour afterwards the old man Bengallee called me and said the Sahib had been wounded. Went with him to where the Sahib was lying, and the khansamah and other servants came too.

When I went to see the Sahib, the Chokeydar with his wife and child had gone away.

Did not see the Chokeydar going away. I went to sleep as soon as I went back to my house: the house was open, it had a matting for a door, but I had torn this down when I first went out on hearing the shot.

I went to sleep because I did not suspect anything and thought the Chokeydar was telling the truth. About 10 or 11 days before, in the day-time, about 2 P.M., at the stables he had fired his gun; and when I asked why, he said he had drawn a bali and had only fired off the powder towards the ground.

The prisoner declines to cross-examine this witness.

The above evidence was read over to the witness, in a language, Oordoo, which he understood, and acknowledged by him to be correct.

HUGH R. JAMES, Sessions Judge.

WITNESS No. FOR PROSECUTION.

Witness, Topee. Father's name, Deen Mohamed. Age 20. Caste Gukkur. Residence, Bakot (Huzara). Occupation, Service.

States on solemn affirmation:—I took service as a groom with Mr. Lowenthal at Muree about 8 months ago. On the night of his death I was sleeping by the horse in the stables. Did not hear any shot fired, and was woke by Hussun Allee when Bengallee was rousing the servants and telling them that the Sahib had been wounded: went out with the others to see him.

Never saw the Sahib angry with the prisoner. I swear I did not hear the shot fired. The syce Topee did not call to me as he says when he heard the shot. I did not hear him and did not call out to him.

Never saw any one coming to the Chokeydar.

The prisoner declines to cross-examine this witness.

The above evidence was read over to the witness in a language, Ordoo, which he understood, and acknowledged by him to be correct.

HUGH R. JAMES, Sessions Judge.

WITNESS No. FOR PROSECUTION.

Witness, Mussumat Premee, wife of Prisoner. Age 25.

States on solemn affirmation:—My husband was on watch. I was sleeping at the stables. Heard nothing: my husband came and woke me and told me he had taken the sahib for thief and had shot him: I wanted him to go and report it, but he made me get up and go away with him. Only took some atta on my head. We were apprehended on the road by a horseman.

There was no ill will towards deceased on the part of my husband.

Nobody used to come to my husband.

None of the servants saw us as we were going away.

The prisoner has no questions to ask.

The above evidence was read over to the witness, in a language, Oordoo, which she understood, and acknowledged by her to be correct.

HUGH R. JAMES, Sessions Judge.

WITNESS No. 5. FOR PROSECUTION.

Rabbi Isaac, Witness. Father's name, Solomon. Age, 50. Caste, Jew. Residence, Tripoli. Occupation, Rabbi.

States on solemn affirmation:—About a month ago I arrived at Peshawur on my travels, and put up at Mr. Lowenthal's. One night I was sleeping in the house he gave me in the compound, when I heard the report of a gun; starting up, I went outside and calling out to the Chokeydar, but got no answer. I went back into the house and stopped a few minutes, when I came out a second time and saw the Khansamah going from his place towards the house. I called out to him and asked what had happened. I understood him to say that the Chokeydar had been killed, and thought thieves had come, so I went back into the house and shut the door. Afterwards policemen came searching in all the houses, and I asked them what it was; they told me the sahib had been killed. I immediately went to the bungalow, where several officers had assembled.

During my stay there I never saw Mr. Lowenthal angry with his servants.

The prisoner declines to cross-examine this witness.

The above evidence was read over to the witness, in a language, Oordoo, which he understood, and acknowledged by him to be correct.

HUGH R. JAMES, Sessions Judge.

DEFENCE.

Father's name, Bhan Sing. Age, 32. Caste, Muzbee. Residence, Budulpoor, Pergunnah Kussoor, District Lahore. Occupation Service.

I had been all round the house trying all the six doors, and had come to the sixth door in the rear verandah when I heard steps. I heard the sound of the grass moving. I called out three times "who comes there:" saw a person without a head dress in a "khaki" chogah; I fired and the bullet struck him. I ran up and saw it was my master. The old Syce asked me what it was, and out of fear I told him that my gun had gone off by accident. The rounds came and I told them the same. Then I went to my wife and told her I had shot the sahib, taking him for a thief. She told me to go at once and report it. I said "no; I shall be imprisoned if I do." So I went off, my wife following me.

Where did you go, and what did you intend to do?

I got out on to the Kohat road, and went two and a half coss when I was taken. I intended going to Kohat.

Do you know any one at Kohat?

No.

It was moonlight, and your master was a very short man. How is it you did not recognize him?

It was in the shade of the bushes. Had no hat on; and no trowsers. He had just one foot out of the bushes on to the path when I fired.

Had you never seen him in that chogah before?

I had never seen him in that before.

Are you sure you called out?

Before God I say that I had called out three times, and he gave no answer.

What was your usual post?

My post was under the trees in front of the house where the old syce sleeps. I used to walk round the house, returning to that post.

When did you come to Peshawur?

Four and half months ago. I have been in the Sahib's service three months. I had been six months in Rawul Pindee working as a laborer. I came from my own country, Kussoor. I had heard of the "hulla goola" (disturbances) up here, and so came to get employment. I was in the Police regiment at Delhi for one year, and cut my name, taking three month's "inam." (Produces discharge certificate annexed.)

Did you ever have any dispute with your master?

No, never, God knows it.

Whose was the gun, and when did you load it?

It was given me by the Sahib. I loaded it about three months ago. I had put a cork into the muzzle to keep the dirt out. A portion broke, so I rammed the rest down the barrel upon the cartridge. The cartridge was small for the bore, so I had rammed a little cloth down to steady it.

Jeeta Mehtur says you once discharged the gun before!

Yes, by the Sahib's order; he said the ball had been in for six months. I drew the bullet and fired the powder into the gound to clean it. This was about a month ago, and I then reloaded it.

To all officers civil and military whom it may concern. Certified that the bearer hereof, Dewa Sing, Sepoy, 9th Police Battalion, is discharged from No. 10 Company with a gratuity of three month's pay, and at his own request. Good character, having served in the said corps three years five months and eight days, and has received a just and full account of all his pay and arrears of pay from his first enlisting to the present date.

C. SMITH, Captain, Captain of Police.

Goorgaon Police Office, the 22nd March 1861.

I acknowledge to have received from Her Majesty's Indian Government a full and true account of all my pay and arrears of pay and other demands from the said Government from the time of my enlisting into the service to this present date.

In presence of Mark of Dewa Sing.

C. SMITH, Captain.

The above was taken in accordance with Section 205 of Act XXV. of 1861, in my presence and hearing, and contains accurately the whole of the statement made by the accused. It was read over to him in a language which he understood, Oordoo, and was admitted to be correct.

HUGH R. JAMES, Sessions Judge.

WITNESS No. FOR DEFENCE.

Witness, Saroop Sing. Father's name, Nao Sing. Age, 30. Caste, Muzbee. Residence, Gordaspoor. Occupation, Service.

States on solemn affirmation:—I was in the Delhi Police Regiment with the prisoner; he was a man of good character.

By the Court.

Have been a punkah cooly and chokeydar at Peshawur.

I took the prisoner as a chokeydar to the padrie's khansamah who had been asking for one, because I knew him before as a good man. He was then stopping in the Muzbee Regimental lines.

The above evidence was read over to the witness in a language, Oordoo, which he understood, and acknowledged by him to be correct.

HUGH R. JAMES, Sessions Judge.

FINDING OF ASSESSORS.

The Assessors are unanimously of opinion that the accused, Dewah Sing, is not guilty of the 1st charge; and that he is guilty of the 2nd charge, but under the circumstances they attach but slight culpability to him.

HUGH R. JAMES, Sessions Judge.

JUDGMENT.

It is proved from the medical evidence that the deceased died from the effects of a gun shot wound in the head, and it is proved by the admission of the accused, and by full corroborative evidence, that the said wound was inflicted by the accused, Dewa Sing, the chokeydar of deceased.

It remains to ascertain from a review of the evidence, the nature of the crime committed.

The Court observes that the deceased gentleman retired to rest some time during the night of the 26th April, but at what hour there is nothing to show—his servant having left him at 9 P. M. as usual. It is clear that he had retired to rest, because he had put on his night clothes and the bed had been occupied.

Towards morning, at a little before 3 o'clock, he was seen to come out of his bed-room, by an old servant (Bengallee) who slept in the front verandah close to his bed-room door; he had only his night clothes on, and *no chogah*; and after looking out on all sides without leaving the verandah he retired again to his room, and the servant went to sleep again. Soon after this, he cannot state how long, but it can be judged from attending circumstances that it could not have been more than a quarter of an hour, he was again roused by the report of a gun, and getting up (somewhat slowly according to his detailed evidence, very truthfully given), startled and hesitating, he was getting down from the verandah to see what had happened, when the accused came up to him and said that his gun had gone off by accident. Satisfied with this explanation, as it was then nearly dawn, he did not lie down again, but sat preparing some tobacco. The accused, after telling him this, went towards the stables where he lived with his, wife and infant child, and was accosted on the way by the police patrol, who had just entered the compound to enquire what had caused the shot: they received the same answer; and as such accidental discharges are not unusual, they merely instructed him to appear before the magistrate in the morning, and passed on. It appears that immediately afterwards the accused left the place, and crossing the road passed down a lane which led to the Kohat road, and he was thus out of cantonments before many minutes could have elapsed. He carried the child, and his wife carried a small bundle of atta on her head; all their little household utensils were left behind, and the gun, which had been made over to him by Mr. Lowenthal, was also left in a corner of his hut.

Meanwhile, the old man, preparing his tobacco in the stillness of that early hour, thought he heard somebody groaning, and going round the house came to where deceased was lying in a pool of blood, senseless. This was on the pathway near the side steps of the rear verandah (see plan). He gave the alarm and went to the khidmutgar's house, rousing him by shaking the window (the entrance was from the side furthest from the house) and telling him what had happened. The other servants were also roused, and the old man went over to Mr. Scarlett's (only across the road), who was very intimate with deceased. The alarm was heard by the same patrol, and we can judge of the time that had elapsed by their hearing it at "the long tomb," about 5 or 6 minutes' walk from deceased's house. They returned to the scene, and Mr. Scarlett also went over at once, and then the flight of the chokedar was discovered and parties sent in pursuit. On the arrival of the magistrate and civil surgeon, deceased was carried into the house; he remained quite unconscious, breathing heavily, and expired at 5 A. M.

The accused was seen by a mounted policeman who had been sent out to give notice to the Badabair thanah, about five miles from Peshawur, apprehended and brought in at about 7 A. M.

He states in his defence that he shot deceased, taking him for a thief, and that he first challenged him but received no answer.

It appears in evidence that deceased was of studious habits, and sat up reading till sometimes one and two o'clock in the morning, and that at such times he frequenty went out either into the verandah or into the open air about the house. But it also appears that such walks were always *before retiring to rest and in his usual day dress.* On this occasion therefore he cannot be said to have followed his usual habit. It further appears that deceased kept a good watch over his chokeydar, and only three months previously had dismissed one for sleeping. The usual post of the chokeydar was in front of the front verandah, and it seems that deceased, coming out into that vernandah as described by the old servant *and not seeing the chokeydar*, determined to go and find him. He went back to his room, *and putting on his chogah*, went out for that purpose, and this time was not seen by the old man, who had covered himself up.

There is no doubt that deceased was shot on the spot where he was found lying; there was no blood any where else, and no marks of dragging; he must have fallen senseless at once.

The nature of the wound with reference to his position at the time shows that the person inflicting it must have been to the right front of deceased and at a somewhat higher level. Now this is exactly the position in which accused states that he was when he fired the shot(*vide* plan), at a distance of thirty feet in the verandah, which is about one and half feet above the ground.

The civil surgeon states his opinion that unexploded grains of gunpowder would not have been found on the face had the shot been fired at a distance of thirty feet; but the court remarks that this is by no means a question of medical science. It appears in evidence that the cartridge, an Enfield one, given by deceased a month previously, was too small for the bore and that some rag had been rammed down over it and also a cork; the latter accounts for the abrasion on the cheek, and the assessors rightly pointed out to the court that the presence of the rag would account for the unexploded grains of powder being carried to the distance stated. The medical evidence does not show in any other way that the wound could not have been inflicted at a distantce of thirty feet, whilst the stoppage of the ball in the skull would certainly indicate that it could not have been discharged at a much less distance. So far then as the relative position of the parties concerned, the nature of the wound tallies exactly with the statement of the accused, and it may be accepted by the court.

But it was bright moonlight, and the question naturally arises "how could accused make the mistake on such a night, as the deceased was a man of peculiarly short stature? In explanation of this he states that deceased was first seen by him in the shrubs, which are very thick close by the path, and cast a shade, and that deceased had on a chogah, and had all the appearance to him of a Pathan. Now, if he really did see him in the bushes, this is prefectly intelligible. He says that deceased was emerging from the bushes when he fired, and on the earthen bank dividing the shrubs from the path, was seen the print of a shoe, and the grass amongst the bushes had been trodden down. Here again we have complete corroboration of accused's statement in incidental circumstances which were unknown to him.

Throughout the investigation there is not a trace of any motive for the deed. Accused had been only 3 months in the employ of deceased, and although Mr. Scarlett deposes to the fact of Mr. Lowenthal having a hasty temper, and had sometimes struck his servants, there is not any ground for supposing that he had done so to the accused; the latter had received his pay, and appears never even to have been blamed by deceased.

It is true that an expression made use of by the khidmutgar at the time led to the impression that the accused might have believed that Mr. Lowenthal was too familiar with his wife. He stated that he had heard this from his own wife, who had been told of it by accused's wife. The khidmutgars's wife being questioned at once, before her husband had any opportunity of talking with her, she flatly and firmly denied it, and it is seen that the khidmutgar gives a wholly different coloring to the matter in court. Mr. Scarlett's evidence shows that this khidmutgar, though many years in Mr. Lowenthal's employ, had frequent misunderstandings with his master, chiefly on account of his interference between himself and his wife. The court attributes his expression at the time either to thoughtlessness or malice: but in any case it has been clearly shown to be quite groundless.

It is observable that the dependants of deceased were of a very mixed class; his Mahomedan kidmutgar, a converted Hindoo, was married to a woman of Assam, who had been a Christian and a prostitute. A Mahomedan youth, Hussun Ali, was an enquirer and dependent on his bounty. The accused was a Muzbee Sikh. A Jewish Rabbi was his guest at the time; and besides these were the old servant, a Mahomedan of Hindoo parentage, a syce, and a sweeper. Now, if there had been any ill-will between deceased and accused, the strict examination of all these parties must, it may reasonably be expected, have elicited some clue to it.

Again, it is shown in evidence that accused was a quiet man, not in the habit of going out, or holding intercourse with others. He had been in a police battalion at Delhi, and his discharge certificate proves that he took it at his own request, receiving a gratuity of three month's pay, and that he bore a "good character." He had only arrived at Peshawur in quest of employment four months before the occurrence; nor is there anything in his antecedents to connect him in any way with fanatical sects of his own or any other creed.

Motive, then, is wholly absent; but this does not of itself preclude the possibility of murder. Such motive is sometimes hidden to human reason, even where the act is proved to have been deliberate and premeditated. Was there, then, in this case anything to show premeditation? On the contrary, the court finds a total absence of such circumstances. No preparation had been made either for his own escape or for the safety of his wife and child, or even for their subsistence. It may or may not be that his wife tried to dissuade him from flight; but that flight was perfectly natural, as the first promptings of alarm. The fact of his taking the road to Kohat appears to have been an impulse of the moment—it was the nearest road to escape by. Surely this is all incompatible with premeditation. Again, if he had contemplated murder, would he have risked a chance shot which might only have wounded the deceased, or failed altogether, and in either case have led to immediate discovery? Again, the deceased was shot certainly within a quarter of an hour of his first leaving his room, and his coming out was evidently unknown to accused, who was at the other side of the house.

Under all the above circumstances, the court, concurring with the assessors, finds that the accused, Dewa Sing, is not guilty of the offence specified in the first charge, namely, that he committed murder by causing the death of the Revd. Isidor Lowenthal, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

In reference to the second charge, the act of causing death is admitted by the accused, and fully proved by the evidence above commented on; but he pleads an exercise of the right of private defence. In considering the weight to be attached to this plea, the court observes that in the station of Peshawur private watchmen are armed either with the cognizance of, or by the actual order of their employers, as in this case. The deceased gave him a gun and the cartridge, intending him to use it in the defence of his property. The court further observes that robberies by hill men in the premises of the European residents are frequent; that these robbers are armed, and when disturbed at their work, or disappointed of their prey, do not hesitate to wound and slay anybody they chance to meet. In this manner *many* chowkeydars (*chiefly Shikhs*) have been killed, or wounded severely, under exactly similar circumstances to those in which accused believed himself to be. The court cannot, therefore, pass over the fact that if deceased had really been a thief, the accused would not only have been exonerated, but doubtless rewarded. If he could establish his assertion that he challenged deceased before firing, and received no answer, his plea would be still strong; but the circumstances of the case preclude the possibility of evidence on this point.

Still, there was not that immediate proximity which would have involved personal danger, and accused did not see any weapons in the hands of the person approaching him; and the court cannot, therefore, consider that his plea can be accepted in full.

The court, concurring with the assessors, finds that Dewa Sing is guilty of the offence specified in the second charge, namely, that by causing the death of the Reverend Isidor Lowenthal, he has committed culpable homicide, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code; and the court directs that the said Dewa Sing be imprisoned, rigorously, for two (2) years.

HUGH R. JAMES, Sessions Judge.

Peshawur, 10th May 1864.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 2ND.

Bally, Lieutenant S. T., 48th Regiment, on leave, from Dum Dum.

Dawker, Major H. C., Hyderabad Cavalry, on leave, from Ootacamund.

Halahan, Lieutenant S., 44th Regiment, on sick leave, from Belgaum.

Swanson, Captain F., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Poona.

Macquoid, Captain R. K., 56th Regiment Hyderabad Contingent, on leave, from Madras.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 2ND.

Dawker, Major, Hyderabad Cavalry, to join, to Jaulnah.

GARRISON ORDERS.—JUNE 2ND.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.,

An European Garrison Court Martial, will assemble to day at the Mess-room 28th Foot Colaba for the trial of Private John Donohoe 28th Regiment and such other prisoners as may be brought before it:—

President.—Lieutenant Colonel Murray, Royal Artillery.

Members.—Captain Ingham, 28th Regiment; Captain Medhurst, 28th Regiment; Lieutenant Mainwaring, on General duty; Lieutenant Russell, on General duty; and one Subaltern 28th Regiment.

The names and dates of Commissions of Subalterns to be taken to the Court. All parties and evidences to be duly warned and they are hereby ordered to attend to Court.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 28th May 1864.

As a temporary arrangement, until the receipt of orders from the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor in Council sanctions an allowance of Rs. 5 a day to an officer performing the duties of Interpreter to Military Courts other than Regimental.

This has effect from this date.

The following Extract from a Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 47, dated 16th April 1864, is published:—

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz:—

Captain R. G. T. Stevenson; Captain J. T. Newall; Captain C. B. LaTouche; Lieutenant H. C. More; Ensign C. M. Browne; and Assistant Surgeon R. Boxwell; six months.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to retire from the Service from the dates specified, viz:—

Deputy Inspector General of Hospital W. Arbuckle from the 31st March 1864.

Surgeon Major H. J. Carter from the 31st March 1864.

Lieutenant H. K. Parker of the Invalids has also been permitted to retire from the Service.

Assistant Apothecary E. Hefferman has been permitted to resign the Service.

Bombay Castle, 31st May 1864.

By a recent decision of the Government of India, Officers who have been promoted on joining the Staff Corps or subsequently are not allowed marching or Extra Batta when proceeding to join their Corps or appointments.

The following Extract from the *London Gazette* of 19th April 1864, is published for general information:—

"WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 19*th April* 1864.

103*rd Foot.*

Major Charles Thomas Trower to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel Thomas Tapp, C. B., seconded on appointment to the Command of a Brigade in India. Dated 22nd March 1864.

Captain and Brevet Major Francis Seton Kempt to be Major, vice Trowes. Dated 22nd March 1864.

Lieutenant Thomas Stanley Clay to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Kempt. Dated 22nd March 1864.

Ensign Edward Eustace Gibson to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Stanley Clay. Dated 22nd March 1864.

Bombay Castle, 1st June 1864.

Lieutenant Colonel W. D. Aitken, R. A., is appointed to act as Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, vice Wray, gone on furlough.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st June 1864.

The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

By Captain J. W. Young, C. B., Superintendent of Bombay Marine.

Mr. C. Ball, 2nd Officer of the *Berenice*, to the *Mahi*, as Mate from 21st April 1864.

Lieutenant Crockett, Commanding the *Semiramis*, performed the duties of Store Accountant of that vessel from 1st March 1864.

Mr. Thomas Ward to be 3rd Officer of the *Berenice*, from 23rd April 1864.

Mr. Peter Rose, Journeyman Apprentice, of the Floating Batteries, to be lent to the *Cospatrick* as Acting 4th Class Naval-Trained Engineer from 28th April 1864.

Mr. R. M. Norris, 3rd Officer of the *Dalhousie*, to be 2nd Officer of that vessel from 2nd May 1864.

Mr. Theodore William Myers to be 3rd Officer of the *Dalhousie*, from the 6th May 1864, to fill a vacancy.

The undermentioned individuals proceeding to Kurrachee for the purpose of joining the Steamer for the *Euphrates*, to be accommodated with a Deck passage on board the Steamer *Coringa*, from 13th April 1864:—

One Carpenter, four Native Quartermasters, ten Stokers, and ten Lascars.

Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, 1st Class Engineer, proceeding on duty from Kurrachee to Bombay, to be accommodated with a 2nd Class passage on board the *Coringa*, from the 25th April 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 1st June.

Lieutenant J. Becke, General List attached to 4th Regiment N. I. (Rifles), has passed the prescribed colloquial examination in the Hindoostanee language.

Lieutenant Ripes, General List will continue to be attached to the 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I., until further orders.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

Ensign C. Lloyd, 28th Foot, from 22nd March to 21st May 1864, on private affairs.

Lieutenant J. O'Brien, 28th Foot, from March 23rd to 8th October 1864, and Brevet Colonel P. A. Butler, 28th Foot, from 10th April to 15th January 1865, at the recommendation of a Medical Board.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence subject to confirmation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

Lieutenant E. V. Stace, Royal Artillery, to proceed to England, via the Cape of Good Hope for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

This officer is not available for duty with Troops, and will on arrival report himself to the Adjutant General Horse Guards.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Lieutenant S. H. Halahan, Her Majesty's 44th Foot, from 25th May to 23rd June 1864, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Ensign R. R. O'Grady, Her Majesty's 44th Foot, from 1st July to 15th August 1864, in extension on private affairs.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 1st June 1864.

Mr. C. H. Cameron assumed charge of the office of Agent for the Honorable the Governor at Surat on the 30th ultimo.

Azum Abdool Rahimon, Mamlutdar of Rutnagherry, is vested with the powers of a Subordinat Magistrate of the 2nd Class in the Rutnagherry District.

Mr. E. P. Robertson, Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Broach, and Acting Collector and Magistrate of Tanna, is allowed leave of absence for three months, under Section XII., of the Civil Absentee Rules.

Mr. J. G. White to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Broach during Mr. E. P. Robertson's absence on leave, or until further orders.

Captain A. Phillips, Her Majesty's 4th Rifles, is appointed a Member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee.

The undermentioned Officers are appointed Probationary Assistant Engineers in the Public Works Department:—

Lieutenant G. G. C. Bigsby, R. E. Lieutenant J. M. Morgan, R. E.

Lieutenants A. Parnell and A. E. Dummler, of the Royal Engineers, are appointed Probationary Assistant Engineers in the Public Works Department.

Rao Saheb Mahadeo Govind Shastree, Curator of the Government Central Book Depot, has been allowed leave of absence for six months on medical certificate.

Mr. Mahadeo Narrayen received charge of the Office of Curator of the Government Central Book Depot on the 16th ultimo.

The Rev. G. L. Allen returned from furlough by the Mail Steamer which arrived on the 12th instant, with the permission of Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

The Rev. J. D. Gibson, Chaplain of Byculla and Tanna is allowed three mohths privileged leave from the 7th Proximo.

The Rev. G. L. Allen is appointed to act as Chaplain of Byculla and Tanna during the Rev. Mr. Gibson's absence.

The Venerable Archdeacon Boys, on quitting his present appointment at Mahableshwur, will resume his appointment as Chaplain of Kirkee.

The Rev. C. Walford is appointed Joint Chaplain of Poona.

The Rev. A. Polehampton is appointed Chaplain of the Harbour.

PRINCIPAL INSPECTOR GENERAL, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Joudha Jeyta is appointed Vaccinator under the Staff Surgeon, Neemuch, vice Issoory Sing, deceased, and will bear General No. 236.

First Grade Apprentice Shaik Ramjoo (No. 491), of the Oorun Dispensary, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to Poona on medical certificate.

THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, BOMBAY.

The Honorable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have made the following appointment:—

Azum Govind Juggunnath to be Moonsiff in the Khandesh District.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
2	Oaugandy	Brown	Liverpool Feb. 27.
	Camila	Crockett	Rangoon April 4.
	Johnstone Castle (s)	Kingcome	Cochin May 27.
	Alicia	Anderson	Greenock Dec. 28.
	Lancastrian	Donaldson	Liverpool Mar. 3.
	Amazon	Daunberg	Gotenburgh Jan. 1.
	Campbell	Roy	London Jan. 8.
	Catherine Ranken	MacMillen	London Jan. 5.
	Manchester (s)	DeCosta	Surat June 1.
	Maharaj (s)	Jones	Surat June 1.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
2	Egeria	Peel	Liverpool.
	James Seddon	Jaffres	Madras.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per B. C. and R. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, from Malabar Coast.—Major Dawker; Major Slade; Lieutenant King; Major Macquoid; Mr. Dunbar; Lieutenant Bally; Lieutenant Bosbysun; Mr. Falcao; Mr. J. Phillips; Dr. Narrayan; Mr. Gomes; Mr. Loreena; Mr. Wilkinson; Lieutenant Halahen; and 25 adults.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per British ship *Oaugandy*, from Liverpool.—On 31st March spoke the barque *Buxo*, in latitude 2-52 S., longitude 26-43 West, bound to Bombay—forty-three days out.

Per Ship *Catherine Ranken*, from London.—On 9th March spoke the ship *Colombo*, from Liverpool to Bombay, in latitude 31-43 S., longitude 26 W.—60 days out.

Per Ship *St. Bernard*, from Hongkong.—On May 7th spoke the barque *Colonist*, from Liverpool to Kurrachee, in latitude 17 N., longitude 67-4 E.—117 days out. On 27th May spoke the French barque *Amelia*, from Bowholen to Bombay, latitude 13-53, longitude 65-58 E.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, for Surat.

Ship *Gertrude*, for Liverpool.

Ship *Barclay*, for Liverpool.

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FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	Cotton (Going Ships)	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. p. ton
	Ready Ships	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. „
	Seeds	£0 15s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d. „
London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d. „
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d. Nominal.
	Cases	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. „
	Ivory	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d. „
To Clyde		Nothing doing.
To Hull		
To China		
To Calcutta and back		Rs. 15 to 16 and port charges.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Thursday, 2nd June 1864.

London.

Octavia—10 cases cardamoms, 20 cwt. 3 qr. 21 lbs., Wm. Nicol & Co. ; 6 cases champagne, 18 doz., Remington & Co.

Robert Small—1 case saddlery, 1 case tiger skins, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla.

Liverpool.

Advance—100 bales wool, 300 cwt., Moolje Khimjee ; 150 bales wool, 455 cwt., Gourdhundass Herachund ; 250 bales wool, 750 cwt., Jourdhundass Hurjeevun ; 300 bales wool, 900 cwt., Hurjeevun Gourdhun & Co.

Agincourt—101 bales cotton, 353¾ cwt., Golabroy Thackersee.

Ambrose—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Bombay Trading Company.

Ann Buckle—50 bales cotton, 175, cwt., Vulubdass Lilladhur ; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., B. M. Cama Sons & Co. ; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Vulubdass Lilladhur & Co. ; 13 bales cotton, 45¼ cwt., Pudomsy Virjee & Co. ; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Cullianjee Walljee.

Arundel—22 bales cowhides, 110 corges, Ritchie Stewart & Co. ; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Guness Venayeck.

Boxelaw—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Jugjeevun Heanjee.

Bombay.—66 bales cotton, 231 cwt., Bhanjee Nandoo ; 2 bales wool, 6 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall ; 21 bales cotton, 73½ cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

Belle Isle—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

Black Eagle—7 bales cotton, 20 cwt., B. F. Cama Sons & Co. ; 2 bales wool, 6 cwt., Damoder Eswerdass.

Cambay—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., D. and M. Pursotumdass & Co. ; 116 bales cotton, 406 cwt., S. Burstall & Co. ; 109 bales cotton, 381½ cwt., Tricumjee Velljee & Co. ; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., D. and M. Purshotumdass & Co.

Caroline—50 bales cotton, 150 cwt., Vussonjee Ludha ; 48 bales cotton, 168 cwt., Dayall Munjee.

Clenmerdon—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Jeatha Jairaz.

Etna—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Jadowjee Ruttonsee.

Fanny Forsyth—47 bales rags, 164½ cwt., Luckmidass Tezpall ; 75 bales wool, 225 cwt., Govindjee Pragjee.

Feronia—600 bags linseed, 900 cwt., Vussonjee Ludha.

Gertrude—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Sudasive Marteen.

Great Australia—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Havelock—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Wallace & Co.

Henry Moore—7 bales cotton, 21 cwt., Cullianjee Petamber.

Illustrious—12 bales wool, 36 cwt., Kessowjee Petamber ; 110 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Framjee Sands & Co. ; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Nurpall Mooljee.

King of Algeria—47 bales cotton, 164½ cwt., Vussonjee Ludha ; 14 bales cotton, 49 cwt., Mooljee Morarjee ; 75 bales wool, 225 cwt., Woomersy Mooljee ; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Lapento—33 packages rapeseed 349½ cwt. ; 32 packages linseed, 48 cwt., Mooljee Jewraz ; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Nanjee Jeatha ; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee.

Mathern—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Tezpall Gangjee ; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Bharmull Purbutt & Co.

Mantura—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Dadabhoy Ardaseer & Co. ; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

Mistress of the Seas—2 bales cotton, 7 cwt ; Cullianjee Pitamber ; 1 bale cotton 3½ cwt., E. & H. Sapoorjee & Co.

North East—52 bales cotton, 182 cwt., Merwanjee Nusserwanjee ; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Lyon Brothers & Co. ; 1 bale cotton 3½ cwt., Byramjee Dossabhoy ; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

Nydia—54 bales cotton, 189 cwt. Coondondass Soonderdass ; 53 bales cotton, 185½ cwt., Purshotum Pragjee.

Ontario—75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Morarjee Vizbhookun ; 113 bales cotton, 395½ cwt., Goculdass Tezpall ; 45 bales wool, 135 cwt. Tarachund Chelaram.

Owen Glendower—400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., B. H. Cama.

Princess Alexandra.—31 bales cotton, 108½ cwt., Horumjee Jamsetjee ; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Jadowjee Ruttonsee.

Queen of Mersy—4 bales cotton, 14 cwt., Poomersee Mooljee.

Sea King—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee.

Simoom—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., S. & M. Nanabhoy.

Sir Charles Napier—59 bales cotton, 207½ cwt., Dewcurson Thuram ; 205 bales cotton, 717½ cwt., Damodhur Hurridass ; 44 bales cotton, 154 cwt., Tarachund Rumchunder ; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Woomersee Mooljee.

Sattara—loose coiryarn, 420 cwt., Sazun Hormusjee and Co.

Tim Whiffler—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., John Clover and Co.

Vickburg—100 bales cotton 350, cwt., Govindjee Girthur and Co.

Victoria Cross—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., J. Siegfried & Co

New York.

Martaban—31 bales coir yarn, 373 cwt., Macindoe Rogers & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANG

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0⅞d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 3/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
Madras	30 Do. do.	100
China	60 Do. do.	225.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	200 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	278 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	......	93 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100		47 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	165 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	190 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	160 pr. ct. pm [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	238 pr. ct. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corptn.	120	......	210 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	200 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	......	102 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Bombay Presidency Bank		......	27 per ct.
East India Bank		......	12 per ct.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 14,200 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 75,500 pr. share.
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 37,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,400		Rs. 2,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 3,000 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[nominal. Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Petty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 200 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 450 prem.
East India Press Co.	200	......	Rs. 200
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	900	......	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 65 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	600	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 4,000 nol.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	100 prem.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 400 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Union Shipping Co. Limited	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	20 per ct.	Rs. 2,000 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	......	8 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	......	500 prem.
Bombay Gas Co.	50	......	8 pr. ct. no m.
East India Cotton Agency	50	......	Par.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	98
„ Loan 1835-36	98
„ Loan 1842-43	98
„ Loan 1854-55	98
New Five per Cent. Loan	106⅞
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	115½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3-0
Bank of England Notes	„ 10
Spanish Dollars	„ 219
Carolus	„ 220
Mexican Dollars	„ 230
German Crowns	„ 214½
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 222
Bar Silver	„ 105-8
Gold Leaf	„ 16-6

PRICES CURRENT (2nd June 1864.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba	
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 600 to 605
New Dhollera, (ready.)	„ 595 to 615
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	„ 595 to 615
New Oomravuttee	„ 565 to 575
New Dharwar Sawgined	„ 651 to 660
New Barsee and Nuggur	„ 550 to 565
New Veeraval	„ 525 to 540
New Khandeish	„ 525 to 535
New Poratchee	„ 530 to 540
New Accote	„ 585 to 605
New Mangalore	„ 520 to 540
New Hinghunghat	„ 650 to 650

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,409 to 1410.

SEEDS		
Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs.	6-6 to 6-8 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat	„	6-6 to 6-8
Gingellymixed (Black	„	32 to 34.
and White)	„	33 to 34.
Niger	„	27 to 28 Nominal.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 31ST MAY 1864.

PASSES GRANTED.

Years.	Up to 14th May 1864.	From 15th to 21st May 1864.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	...	...	*45,467
„ 1863-64	14,462	780	15,242
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1862-63	...	...	*4,411
„ 1863-64	2,231	...	2,231

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

Years.	Up to 24th May 1864.	From 25th to 31st May 1864.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	...	...	12	*45,455
„ 1863-64	13,220½	302	1½	13,522¼
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1862-63	...	...	½	*4,410½
„ 1863-64	2,204½	...	½	2,204¼

EXPORTED BY SEA.

Years.	Up to 24th May 1864.	From 25th to 31st May 1864.	Total.	Balance.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	45,022½	27½	45,050	405
„ 1863-64	9,477½	1,385	10,862½	2,060
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1862-63	4,254½	½	4,256	154½
„ 1863-64	1,830	34½	1,864½	340

DETAIL OF EXPORTS—FROM 25TH TO 31ST MAY 1864.

	Chests.
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Per Steamer *Malta*	29
Of the Season 1863-64.	
Per Steamer *Malta*	1,415½
Purchased by Government	4
Total	1,448½

* During the whole Season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

(Errors excepted)

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Depy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, P.D.
Bombay, Custom House, 1sth June 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, and Umritsur, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London ...... at 6 months' sight 2s. ⅞d.
„ 4 „ 2s. ½d.
„ 3 „ 2s. ¼d.
„ 2 „ 2s.
„ 1 „ 1s. 11¾d.
„ on Demand 1s. 11⅝d.
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 1s. 11⅝d.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per anm.
6 „ 4 „ „
12 „ 6 „ „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Banks Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.
, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 27th May 1864.

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.—TREACHER & CO., (Limited,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

BATHS. BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.
Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.
Travelling „ „ with Covers and Straps.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris," Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin, and Rimmel consisting of—

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet	Box his Ears
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet	Bridal Bouquet
Kiss me Quick	Friendship Offerings
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker	Patchouli
Something New	Sweet Briar
Jockey Club	Jasmine
New Mown Hay	Forget Me Not
Rough and Ready	Ess. Bouquet
Frangipanni	The Provence Rose
	Pestachio Nut Complexion Powder

SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of

Honey	Elder Flower
Brown Windsor	Glycerine
Sun Flower Oil	White Almond, &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited),
Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

A. ALLAN, Tailor, begs respectfully to intimate that he has just received *via* the Overland, and also *via* the Cape, an assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, a variety of fancy Angolas, and Scotch Tweeds, Blue Pilot Cloths, Black, Blue, and Scarlet Serge.

FOR MONSOON WEAR.

A variety of Woollen Tweeds from Rs. 25 to 35 per suit, Mineralized Waterproof Coats, Leggings and Black Japaned Silk for Carriage Covers, and superior Black Silk Hats, and Drab Felt Hats, Military Gloves, White, Straw, and Colored Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas and Overland Trunks, &c.

BROUGHAM.—FOR SALE, a single-seated BROUGHAM, in good order. Price very moderate. Apply "S.," office of this paper.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 5 Horses nominal Power, can work up to eight, Double Steam Gauges and extra Brasses for Bearings and Fittings complete. Large Fire Box for burning wood, and Boiler made to order of extra stout Plates. Apply to

PERCIVAL J. WAITE.

TARPAULINS.—A number of these of excellent quality are for sale. They are light, flexible, perfectly impervious, and warranted not to crack. Average size 17 feet by 22 feet.

ROGERS & Co., Chemists.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.	Fancy Machine.
Ginger Tunbridge.	Queen's.
Rich Arrowroot.	Picnics.
Plain „	½ Abernethey.
Coffee „	½ Captain.
Cracknell.	Traveller's.
Fancy Cracknell.	Cabin.
Desserts.	Spicenuts.
Vanilla.	Ginger Nuts.
Maccaroone.	German Rusks.
Ratafias.	Biscuit Powder.
Victorias.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET OR-NAMETNS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
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HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honerable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON..................The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL..............Do. do.
MANCHESTER...........Do. do.
SCOTLAND ....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Six months' sight.................. 2s. 0⅞d. per Rupee.
Three „ „ .... 2s. 0⅝d. do.
Two „ „ .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
One „ „ .... 2s. 0d. do.
On demand on Bank of England. 1s. 11⅞d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland.......... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.......... 1s. 11⅞d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Depositis of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 2nd June 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight, (not under £50) at 2s. 1d. per Rupee
4 Do. .... at 2s. 0⅞d. „
3 Do. .... at 2s. 0½d. „
2 Do. .... at 2s. 0⅜d. „
1 Do. .... at 2s. 0¼d. „
On Demand (Head Office) .... at 1s. 11⅞d. „

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

J. L. BRODIE, Agent.
Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 0⅞d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. „
„ 3 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. „
„ 2 do. ...... 2s. „
„ 1 do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. „
„ On demand ...... 1s. 11⅝d. „
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11½d. „
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight } 1s. 11½d. „

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months or longer 6 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—to be remittedin Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Agent.
Bombay, 26th May 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 1d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0⅞d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0⅛d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 18th May 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office......LONDON. | Branch Office......EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight...... 2s. 0⅞d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
„ 3 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. do.
„ 2 do. ...... 2s. 0d. do.
„ 1 do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
On Demand ...... 1s. 11⅝d. do.
Circular Notes ...... 1s. 11½d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays.........10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
Bombay, 19th April 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON ; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited) ; and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 9, Rampart Row.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :

On London 6 months' sight..........2s. 0⅞d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do..........2s. 0⅜d. „
Sight..........1s. 11¾d. „
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-62 cts. „
3 Do. Do......„ 2-56 „
Sight..........„ 2-50 „

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits ; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all applications should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 33rd May 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. ARTHUR J. L. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. (of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq. (of Messrs. Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight.......... 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. .... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
3 do. .... 2s. 0½d. do.
2 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
1 do. .... 2s. 0⅛d. do.
On demand .... 2s. 0d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts.......... 2 per cent.
„ Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ ... 5 „
„ 12 „ ... 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 25th May 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
12th March 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE. CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee
„ 4 do. 2s. 0⅜d. „
„ 3 do. 2s. 0⅛d. „
„ 2 do. 1s. 11⅞d. „
„ 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. „
„ On demand do. 1s. 11⅝d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month ; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

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Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

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35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
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Printed and Published by WILLIAM CHARMAN, Managing Proprietor, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, No. 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clements' Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. & W. GALIGNANI, &Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.